

Steel Talks Still Deadlocked

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mobilization czar Charles E. Wilson today met with wage and price "stabilizers" for three hours in an effort to put through his "plan" for settlement of the steel dispute but no decision was reached and it appeared that the next move will be President Truman's.

An "action statement" promised earlier by Wilson was cancelled. Chairman Nathan Feinsinger of the Wage Stabilization Board and Ellis Arnall, the price controller, with whom Wilson met had no statements.

Feinsinger did say, however, that Wilson did not ask his board to withdraw its wage proposal. It appeared that Wilson was seeking a formula that would make big price boosts for the steel companies "legal."

No further meetings of "stabilizers" (Continued on Page 6)

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W. German Papers, Leaders Hail Soviet Bid as Peace Step

BERLIN, March 27.—Approval of the Soviet proposal for four-power talks to achieve a united, peaceful, neutral Germany is mounting in West Germany. Leading newspapers, prominent political figures and organizations are among those welcoming the Soviet bid. "With its proposals for a peace

THE MAIN THING IS: BEGIN THE TALKS

By ALAN MAX

With the publication of the Soviet Union's proposals for a peaceful, independent German, and the State Department's reply the German question is now being widely discussed. All those people in our country who are genuinely concerned with peace now have the responsibility to give the question the most searching thought and draw the conclusions for proper action.

For two weeks most of the country was deliberately kept in the dark about the draft principles which the Soviet Union suggested for discussion, while inviting consideration of all other proposals that might be presented.

Dorothy Thompson noted in the Chicago News last Friday (March 21) that while the Soviet government handed the American ambassador its note on March 10, "the exact text of that note was never released (by the State Department) to the American press—only a by-no-means-clear synopsis. . . . Our Administration misrepresented the contents of the note, saying it contained nothing new. That is not a fact. . . . The fact is that in 30 years of journalism, I have never known such pressure for conformity, such withholding of basic historical knowledge, such ready-made interpretations and apologies for policies and so much official propaganda as exists today."

As a matter of fact, the State Department did not release the Soviet note until last Tuesday evening—11 days after its receipt—and then only when it was ready to publish the U. S. reply.

POST DISSATISFIED

The New York Post on Wednesday expressed sharp dissatisfaction with the State Department's reply. The Post, a Social-Democratic paper, is generally in full agreement with the war-program of Washington. It is significant that on the vital question of Germany, the Post finds it necessary to disagree. Significant—but not surprising, for the Post's readers must include many refugees themselves from the Buchenwalds, and many more whose relatives and friends were ruthlessly destroyed by the Nazis whom the State Department now proposes to return to military power.

It is true that in typical Social-Democratic fashion, the Post misrepresents the Soviet proposal and calls it an abandonment of its opposition to German remilitarization and renazification. I do not propose to discuss these questions here again as they have been dealt with already in several articles and editorials in the Daily Worker.

The Post adds that there has been a shift of policy (by the Soviet Union) "as cynical and as far-reaching as the Nazi-Soviet pact and the Rapallo agreement of an earlier area." Readers of the Post should be reminded



ACHESON

that the Rapallo agreement of 1922 between the Soviet Union and the Weimar Republic of Germany followed the attempts by the Western powers to strangle the young Soviet Republic economically after having failed to do so in their war of intervention. The Rapallo agreement was a trade agreement which broke through the noose which the Western powers were trying to draw around the Soviet Union. Readers of the Post can judge for themselves whether to be happy or downcast over the fact that the Soviet Republic was able to strengthen itself

economically by this agreement with the result that when Hitler's army marched East in June of 1941, it came up against a mighty people's army led by Stalin rather than a cardboard army led by the Czar or a Kerensky.

The Soviet-German non-aggression pact of 1939 was another successful effort to break the stranglehold which the Western powers tried to fasten on the Soviet Union at Munich. It gave the Soviet Union time to prepare for the world-shaking defeat which it later gave to the greater part of Hitler's divisions.

NEW THINGS

However, the Post says some important new things in its editorial. The Post admits that there is no threat of Soviet military aggression in Europe. "The evidence, we repeat, is that the threat in Europe no longer takes the form of sudden blitzkrieg," says the Post.

The Post does go on to repeat the old one about the "threat" being a threat of "internal war, a strategy of division," etc.—the usual National Association of Manufacturers definition whereby even a strike in Wisconsin can be called Soviet aggression.

However, if there is no threat of Soviet military action, then what becomes of the alibi upon which the whole war program of Washington is based?

The Post, in fact, says that this policy, at least as regards (Continued on Page 6)

treaty with Germany, the Soviet Union brought a current of fresh air into the international atmosphere which has been suffocating for a long time," the West German paper Mittelbayerische Zeitung, appearing in Regensburg, states and demands that negotiations be started without delay.

The paper Deutsche Gemeinschaft of Munich writes: "The Soviet Union has done what the United States neglected. It has put forward a plan for an all-German peace treaty. . . . We will see whether the others will remain anxiously on the cellar of their 'no' or whether they will dare to negotiate."

Stressing the economic side of the note, the Wuppertaler Generalanzeiger comments: "We must remain on good terms with the east to recommence our former relations which bound us once to the profit of both sides."

The Heilbronner Stimme writes: "In our opinion the serious attempt to clear the international situation with diplomatic action is more persuasive for the people than the constant painting-on-the-wall of a danger in which nobody believes."

The progressive Neue Volkszeitung carries a declaration of the miners' leader and Communist Deputy in the Bonn Parliament, Willy Agartz, who said: "The peace treaty with Germany will give us the possibility to solve all the problems of the miners according to their wishes."

"The Soviet note presents concrete possibilities for the realization of the unity of Germany," Social Democratic deputy of the Bonn Parliament Siegfried Bensch declared at a public meeting of the (Continued on Page 6)

Baltimore Judge Puts Own Version On Smith Act

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Federal Judge Calvin W. Chesnut today overruled all defense motions of the six Smith Act victims with the bald assertion that appeals court rulings show that "the purposes of the CP are a crime under the Smith Act."

When defense attorney Harold Buchman disputed this interpretation of the high court's decisions, the judge said:

"If the Communist Party has the present object of advocating the overthrow of government, and if a person joins the Party knowing these purposes, that is a violation of the Smith Act."

The judge had earlier asserted that "the evidence tends to show that the Communist Party advocates the overthrow of government

by force and violence."

The judge's statement, observers said, follows the general line of Judge Michael Musmanno of Pennsylvania, author of the Musmanno Act making Party membership a crime.

The six defendants rested their cases with the testimony of Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Marxist historian. The Communist Party expels any member who advocates "force and violence," Aptheker testified. History shows, he said, that violence always is started by a small desperate ruling class resist- (Continued on Page 6)

Mass Action Saves Life of Framed Baltimore Negro

By ROB F. HALL

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Gov. Theodore McKeldin today commuted the death sentence of Thomas A. Edwards, Negro sugar refinery worker, to life imprisonment and indirectly conceded the correctness of the Daily Worker story published Nov. 29, 1948, exposing the conviction as a crude frameup.

"I would not want to have on my conscience the putting to death of any man whose guilt is in doubt," the governor said in a 10,000-word statement in announcing the commutation.

The Civil Rights Congress, which has helped rally mass support for Edwards since his arrest, said a campaign must be gotten under way to demand the unconditional release of the young Negro veteran.

Edwards, a member of the United Packinghouse Workers, (Continued on Page 6)

QUEENS GROUP SEES YONKERS OFFICIALS ABOUT KILLER COP

YONKERS, N. Y., March 27.—A delegation of six Negro and white women of the Queens County Civil Rights Congress called on city and county officials here yesterday to prosecute Stanley LaBenskey in what they described as the "genocidal" murder of Wyatt and James Blacknall.

Headed by Evelyn Fisher, the delegation talked with Westchester District Attorney George Fanelli by phone and with Yonkers City Manager Curran in person.

Fanelli, whose white supremacist bias has evoked demands for his removal in the case, told the delegation the case was being handled.

The City Manager, whom the delegation talked with at city hall, year clerk's job in Jamaica, B.W.I., the county authorities.

The delegation insisted, however, that he ask the City Council to act and he agreed to take the matter up with the Council "informally."

CONFERENCE TO MAP MAY DAY PLANS SATURDAY 1 P.M.

St. Nicholas Sports Center
53 W. 66 St.

BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM RIPS USE OF FIRE BOMBS ON KOREAN PEOPLE

The American use of napalm (jellied gasoline) bombs on the people of Korea is "an even greater disgrace to mankind than the bomb which blotted out Hiroshima," the Bishop of Birmingham, England, has charged. The British prelate issued his dramatic indictment of the U. S. government's use of the horror weapon in a speech made March 2 in Birmingham.

Although Bishop E. W. Barnes is a high ranking dignitary of the Church of England, his sensation-

al speech has been kept out of the pages of the American daily press.

Denouncing the use by Gen. Ridgway's forces of the napalm bomb, Dr. Barnes, in a speech carried in the Birmingham Post, declared this "sort of jellied petrol, which is becoming the standard U. S. weapon for air bombing, seems to be even more dreadful than the forms of atomic energy used in Japan. If the accounts one reads of it are true, it is an even greater disgrace to

mankind than the bomb which blotted out Hiroshima."

As a Christian pacifist, he said, he had always been prepared to speak for peace "with an enthusiasm which has often been unguarded and may have been unwise."

"I am not a Communist; I have never been one and I have always had a certain sympathy with the British tradition which is hesitant as regards new political and social functions. But I have not got that apparently instinctive hostility to Communism which I rather suspect ultimately springs from national antipathy to the Russian point of view."

He warned against the creation of a West European Army as conceived of under the North Atlantic Treaty with West German participation, declaring that he "regarded with horror such an army with 'a German finger on the trigger.'"

Bishop Barnes also showed his distrust of and hostility to the fight-China program being de-

veloped in London and Washington. Despite the prevalent anti-Communism, he noted, the harm suffered in the last two wars was primarily of German and secondarily of Italian origin.

Instead of viewing People's China as aggressive, he said, "I wonder if it is not more rightly to be regarded as the beginning of a new social development, a transformation which, in the end will give to China, with its great and ancient civilization, the leadership of human progress."

Politicos Fear Peace Slate's Appeal

By MICHAEL SINGER

Professional politicians, unlike professional liberals, are very much aware of the enormous balance of power held by the peace vote in the November presidential elections. This vote will be reflected most decisively on the Progressive Party line.

It is because of this potential upsurge among the electorate that strategists in the major political camps are eyeing the National Committee meeting of the Progressive Party in Chicago March 29-30.

Already on the ballot in New York, Connecticut, California, and Montana by virtue of its 1948 presidential votes, the PP has also been certified in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Reports on the ballot situation in other states, including those states where petitions have already been filed, will probably be one of the highlights of the Chicago conference.

Observers with a keen ear to the shifting electoral tides taking place in the nation recall that four years ago the PP was the balance of power in three states, New York, Michigan and Maryland.

The PP polled 509,000 in the Empire State, the overwhelming margin of difference between Democratic victory and defeat. The Truman camp lost the state's 47 electoral votes in 1948 with 2,780,000 votes against the Republican's 2,841,000.

In Michigan the Progressive ticket totaled more than 46,000 votes, the Democrats 1,003,000 and the GOP 1,039,000. In Maryland the 10,000 Progressive Party ballots was the balance of power for the state's eight electoral votes.

OTHER STATES

Today, even more than then, there are a whole series of states where a shift of Progressive votes constitutes the decisive margin between victory and defeat for major party candidates.

In California, with 25 electoral votes, Connecticut with eight, Delaware with three and Idaho with four, the Progressive Party showing in 1948 and its potential ballots next November may decide a close race. Possibilities are not remote for this balance of power to be struck in Indiana with 13 electoral votes, Nevada with three, New Jersey with 16, Ohio with 25, Penn-

sylvania with 35 and Massachusetts with 16.

Given today's situation with a tremendous and conscious shift of independent-minded voters away from the two-party camp of war and corruption, and the growth of the peace movement nationally, down-to-earth political observers say that the Progressive Party may well constitute the marginal difference in November in 265 of the nation's 531 electoral votes.

ILLINOIS MANEUVERS

An instance of this potential is the desperate maneuvers used by politicians in Illinois to keep the party off the ballot. Despite its far greater qualifying petitions over the Socialist and Prohibition Parties, the PP was disqualified in 1948 and again in 1950. In Illinois both Republicans and Democrats ganged up against their major threat, the most focal point for a rising electorate. Their actions exposed the deep fears of old-line parties to the vote-getting magnetism inherent in the peace and democratic program of the Progressive Party.

In the two weeks since the nomination of Vincent R. Hallinan, noted attorney, and Mrs. Charlotte Bass, famed Negro editor, for president and vice-president, respectively, the Progressive Party signature campaign has gone over the top. In Ohio and Illinois the party has been certified and official acknowledgment of its place on the ballot is expected in time for the Chi-

cago conference.

The meeting in the Windy City will hear the two candidates make their formal nomination acceptance speeches to the National Committee. Other major actions will be a report by Progressive Party national secretary B. C. Baldwin, a state-by-state action review, a fundamental policy statement, a report on campaign finances, development of an electoral movement in rural areas and creation of a Farm Committee and plans and dates for the National Convention.

A highly-awaited report will be that dealing with the Negro vote and the Committee is expected to deliver a searching and powerful stimulus to the spreading coalition struggle for Negro rights and Negro security.

ALP Dinner to Trupin Sunday

Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, Rev. Edward McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church; Leon Straus, international vice-president, Fur and Leather Union and several other prominent trade union leaders are tendering a testimonial dinner to Julian C. Trupin this Sunday evening, 7 p.m. at American Labor Hall, 1723 Boston Road, Bronx.

An Italian-style dinner will be served and Martha Schlemme as well as other Broadway artists, will entertain. Subscription, \$1.50, includes the dinner.

WE BLOCKED OUT UMT, NOW END KOREA WAR, SAYS MOTHER

CHICAGO, March 27.—A Glenwood, Ill., mother calls on the women of America to follow the defeat of Universal Military Training with another successful drive, this one to end the war in Korea.

Mrs. Joseph De Young writes to the Chicago Tribune letters column on March 14:

"Now we women and mothers of America have shown our power by defeating UMT. Let us swamp our Senators and Congressmen with demands to stop this bloodshed in Korea. It can be done by mothers."

GI, Home from Korea, Tells People the War Is 'Senseless'

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 27.—The following story of an interview with a veteran of the Korean war appeared this week in the Binghamton Press:

A Binghamton infantryman, home on rotation leave from the Korean war, regards the war as "senseless" and his home at 141 Washington Street as "a lovely, lovely place."

Pfc. Jack E. Seeley came home to his family's small apartment at 141 Washington Street last Saturday. He'll celebrate his 20th birthday with his family tomorrow.

He last was in Binghamton 14 months ago, shortly before he was sent to Korea. Besides the added age he apparently has brought back with him the raw sophistication of war, and the cynicism that is an integral part of it.

He is not reticent about expressing his views.

"You feel that the war and its killing is senseless. It's supposed to be a police action, but it isn't." The soft-spoken youth said that

his officers have spent some time talking to him and others in his company about reasons for the Korean war but indicated that somehow their reasons were not adequate.

He also carried from Korea a Purple Heart and the memory of four months in a Japanese hospital. He was wounded last September in the left arm after six months of combat duty.

Jack has been in the Army 33 months. He enlisted shortly after his 17th birthday. He trained at Fort Dix, N. J. and Fort Monroe, Va., before his Korean assignment.

His leave expires April 14 when he reports to the Army reservation at Indiantown Gap, Pa., for reassignment. He doesn't want to return to Korea (besides the war he also dislikes the hills) but would like to go on to Germany "to see some more of the world."

Jack said he plans to remain in the Army when his original three-year enlistment is up in June. He (Continued on Page 4)

RUBBER LOCAL'S LEADERS FACE COURT THREAT IN STRIKE

Special to the Daily Worker

AKRON, O., March 27.—Amid widespread rumors of a citywide labor protest stoppage in the event of an unfavorable decision, Common Pleas Judge Bernard J. Roetz has announced that he will give his decision at 10 a.m. Friday morning in the trial of leaders of Local 5, CIO United Rubber Workers.

The trial of local union president George R. Bass and eight union division leaders ended Wednesday after testimony by both union and B. F. Goodrich Company officials. The latter are demanding that the union leadership be cited for contempt for allegedly violating the Court's strikebreaking injunction. A paralysis is gripping the giant plant of the Goodrich Rubber Co. here as a result of the company's inability to get materials through the picket line of its striking office workers. Some 5,000 of the company's 12,500 employees were laid off earlier this week, and more followed later.

There is talk here that if penalties are imposed upon the nine leaders of Goodrich Local 5 of the United Rubber Workers, charged with contempt of the injunction issued against the strikers, all of the union's 60,000 members in this rubber center may strike. The union's leaders admit that the URW is facing a serious attack.

In the meantime, in the Akron

Beacon Journal a copy of the Akron Rubber Worker, a bulletin issued by the Summit County Communist Party, was blown up into a "red scare." The Beacon Journal coupled this with the Senate Humphrey Committee hearings on new legislation to bar "Communist-dominated" unions from collective bargaining rights. Its editorial, however, went to some lengths to link the Humphrey Committee formula to the Akron situation, because the union involved in the strike is not "Communist-dominated" by any stretch of imagination. The editorial, therefore, said:

"Actually, a union doesn't need to be Communist-dominated or be led by Communists in order to constitute a potential danger to industrial security. All it needs, really, is irresponsibility."

It was on grounds of so-called "irresponsibility" that the Beacon Journal had been denouncing the leaders of Local 5, including its head, George Bass.

Whipped into line by Beacon Journal redbaiting, Walter Childers, vice-president of Local 5, complained in the ABJ that "Communists are quick to spread their policies of anti-capitalism every time a strike occurs."

Leo Dugan, executive secretary of the Akron CIO Council, also expressed dislike for the Communist Party's bulletin, which called

for solidarity of all workers in support of the strikers.

The Communist Party here was quick to come back with another issue of its bulletin headed, "An Open Letter to Leo Dugan and Walter Childers." The bulletin noted that the Beacon Journal's headline over a story, "Goodrich Pickets Deny Red Interest in Strike," did not cite a single name of alleged strikers who objected to the Communist bulletin, but only the names of the two officers.

A labor leader who knows the labor-baiting record of the Beacon Journal should be suspicious if he is quoted favorably by it, said the Communist bulletin.

"Let's look at the record," the bulletin continues. "On Feb. 29 the ABJ attacked the strike editorially as 'foolish and futile' in almost the same words used in the company ad. On March 6, the ABJ took off against George Bass, describing his denunciation of Judge Roetz as 'hypocritical,' saying 'one might almost call it a new low' in labor leadership."

Further, when the pickets courageously tackled the vicious injunction, the ABJ (on March 17) went after the pickets and yourself, Bro. Dugan, for your proper denunciation of the injunction.

"This record could hardly be called sympathetic to labor." And the CIO Council of which you, Bro. Dugan, are secretary, found it necessary to criticize the ABJ

for its anti-strike, anti-labor attitude.

"Obviously the purpose of the ABJ story was not to help or support the strike. The ABJ is interested in breaking the strike. Then why the story, and why does the ABJ want to inject the 'red issue'?"

The purpose of the ABJ story was to get union leaders to 'deny' and 'repudiate' the Communists. Having achieved this, the ABJ will NOW demand that the union leaders repudiate anything on which the red label may be placed. And the ABJ will do the labeling!!

"Suppose the ABJ, speaking for the company, says the picketing is a 'red tactic.' Will the union give up its picket line?"

"Suppose the fight against the injunction continues and the ABJ says this is a 'typical red maneuver' will the union surrender to the injunction?"

"And the ABJ's Friday editorial shows that it is laying a new trap. If it cannot make pro-Communist charges stick against Local 5, it is preparing to charge the union with irresponsibility."

The bulletin, after stressing the need for unity in the struggle, concludes:

"Brothers Childers and Dugan: we have no quarrel with you. Our quarrel is with the company. Let's stay with it. Don't fall for the tricks of the ABJ and its red baiting."

Report Truman Wants Stevenson As Candidate

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—The Post-Dispatch said today President Truman is seeking to persuade Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois to become the administration's candidate for the Presidency.

The newspaper, in a copyrighted story by its chief Washington correspondent, Raymond P. Brandt, said Truman had offered all the influence of his office to get Stevenson the Democratic nomination if he decides to enter the race.

The Illinois Governor, it is said, was selected as the "strongest man for continuing the administration's foreign policy and as one who would be a unifying influence within the Democratic Party."

Benton Says He'll Prove Charge Of 'Fraud, Deceit' on McCarthy

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Sen. William Benton said today he can prove his "fraud and deceit" charges against rabidly reactionary, witchhunting Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy and challenged the Wisconsin Republican to bring his \$2,000,000 libel suit to trial before the November elections.

McCarthy, who is up for reelection this fall, filed suit in Federal Court here charging that Benton libeled and slandered him.

McCarthy acted after Benton offered to waive his legal immunity from libel or slander suits. Under the Constitution, members of Congress normally cannot be sued for anything they say on the Senate floor or in Congressional hearings.

McCarthy himself has taken advantage of this Congressional immunity time and again to slander and smear innocent people.

Benton was en route to the West Coast on Congressional business. But in a statement released by his office here, he said that "Sen. McCarthy knows I can prove in court the truth of my carefully documented charges."

"Let him insist upon actual trial

before his bid for reelection next November. An immediate review of his tactics is urgently in the interest of the people of the United States and the tens of millions throughout the world in whose eyes our country is being discredited by his tactics," said Benton.

McCarthy's feud stemmed from Benton's charges against McCarthy before a Senate Elections Subcommittee. Benton asked the group to investigate McCarthy's fitness to serve in the Senate and recommended that he be expelled.

The subcommittee now is awaiting a vote of confidence from the full Senate.

Benton recalled that he testified under oath that McCarthy "had knowingly practiced fraud and deceit against the Senate and the American people" in the Wisconsin Republican's campaign against the State Department.

Benton said he offered to waive his Congressional immunity in order to bring McCarthy "before an impartial judicial tribunal—a procedure he has avoided by consistently shielding himself behind his own immunity."

Lawyers of '11' To Speak at Rally Here

In what may be their last public appearance before beginning their prison terms, the five fighting lawyers sentenced for contempt of court for their defense of the Communist leaders at the first thought-control trial at Foley Square, will address an historic rally at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 68th St., on Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

The rally will feature eye-witness reports of observers and defendants at the second thought-trial which begins Monday and which the late Harold Lickes described as "the most important Constitutional lawsuit of our time."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, acting as her own attorney in the current Smith Act in New York and chairman of the rally, made the announcement concerning the five defense lawyers yesterday when she said that the April rally would be the most important in recent years.

The five lawyers, who will address the rally, are still battling for a Supreme Court rehearing on their contempt sentences which range from six months to 30 days.

In addition they are asking reinstatement for Harry Sacher, disbarred from Federal Court for life, and A. J. Isserman, disbarred for three years. The other lawyers who will address the meeting are George Crockett Negro leader and attorney from Detroit; Richard Gladstein, of San Francisco and Louis McCabe, of Philadelphia.

A DRAMATIC TIME

"The rally," said Miss Flynn, "comes at such a moment of climax that thousands are buying tickets intent on not missing a meeting at which history will be made."

"In addition, the imprisoning of five gallant lawyers, guilty of nothing but of observing the highest ethics of their profession, on the eve of our trial, cannot but carry a threat to defense lawyers in all Smith Act cases. Only wide public protest can assure both defendants and attorneys fair treatment and due process of law."

The five lawyers will be introduced by Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and secretary of its Negro Commission, who is also acting as his own attorney at Foley Square's latest thought control trial.

Visit D. of J. Offices Today on Rosenberg Case

A delegation of prominent citizens will meet with Assistant U. S. Attorney General James McInerney today at 2 p.m. in Washington to urge that the Justice Department accede to a new trial for Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

The delegation, sponsored by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, will include the Rev. Spencer Kennard, Bessie Mitchell, Prof. John Marsalka and Emily Alman. The delegation is part of the nationwide observance of "Rosenberg Day" today, during which activities will be carried on in behalf of the Rosenbergs, who are facing death on a framed espionage charge. Local delegations will visit Justice Department offices in various cities, a committee spokesman said, and telegrams and letters will urge a new trial.

JUDGE OFFERS AID

Judge Norval K. Harris, of the Circuit Court, Sullivan, Ind., announced yesterday he has offered his support to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Peace Group to See State Dep't On Rights of Colonial Peoples

The National Delegates Assembly for Peace reported yesterday that the State Department had wired confirmation of an appointment on Tuesday with a special delegation on the colonial question. This delegation will be composed of prominent national church, Negro, labor and intellectual leaders and will ask for an American policy of respect for the right to independence and self-government of colonial peoples. The group has also arranged appointments with the South African Embassy on Malan's racist laws,

Right to Midwest Trip Is Won by Two of '16'

The right to travel to mid-western cities to interview witnesses and make other preparations for defense in their case was won yesterday by Betty Gannett and Marion Bachrach, defendants in the trial of the 16 Smith Act victims scheduled to begin in Foley Square federal courthouse Monday.

Judge Edward J. Dimock rejected argument by Assistant Prosecutor James Kilsheimer III, who opposed the petition of the two defendants. Dimock ruled that Miss Gannett could proceed to St. Louis and Mrs. Bachrach could travel to Chicago. The order required they return on trains scheduled to arrive in New York not later than 7:45 a.m. on the day they are ordered to face trial.

Defense attorney Mary Kaufman, who was a prosecutor in the Nuremberg trial of the Nazi war criminals, told the court the two defendants, who are free on bail, had plane reservations that would bring them back to New York around midnight Sunday.

Kilsheimer objected to the application. He argued the weather might be bad, forcing the planes to arrive too late for the defendants to appear in court for trial at 10:30 a.m. Monday.

Mrs. Kaufman told the court the two women would agree to cancel their plane reservations and return to New York by train. Railroad schedules were scanned. Judge Dimock ruled Mrs. Bachrach should return on a train scheduled to arrive here Monday at 7 a.m. Miss Gannett, he said, should board a train in St. Louis due to arrive here 45 minutes later.

But Kilsheimer continued his objection. What, he wanted to know, would happen if the trains were late and the defendants were unable to be in court on time?

Judge Dimock declined to hear any more argument. He said that if the two defendants returned on the designated trains he would consider that they obeyed his order.

Utility Workers Strike in Peru, Ind.

PERU, Ind., March 27.—A strike of municipal utility workers halted this city's electricity and water supply today and forced industries and schools to close. The 85 municipal employees are demanding work changes from an hourly basis to a weekly basis and added job security.

600 SUBSCRIPTIONS COME IN FOR 'WORKER' DURING WEEK

Some 600 subscriptions came in for the week ending last Monday, to bring the total in The Worker and Daily Worker circulation campaign to about 18,500—or 3,500 short of the goal of 22,000 for both papers.

Last weekend's conference of Freedom of the Press groups in 13 states, who have been the backbone of the campaign, decided to keep plugging for those 22,000 subs until they were obtained.

Daily Worker subs so far total 2,200, or 10 percent above the goal of 2,000. But Worker subs are only about 16,000—3,700 short of the 20,000 target.

Connecticut campaigners have thus far obtained 399 subs for both papers, just one short of their hiked goal of 400. Originally setting a goal of 200, they were the first to reach their objective, and increased it to the 400 mark. They are thus 54 percent above the original mark.

Minnesotans have hit 199 subs for both papers, which is 15 percent above their original mark of 175.

These are the only two state groups that have reached their original goals. New Englanders, with 534 subs in, are 91 short of their combined goal of 625, and New Jerseyites are at about the 80 percent mark in their quest for 1,200 subs.

New Yorkers have gotten about 13,500 subs out of a goal of 15,000 or just 90 percent. Ability to reach that 22,000 mark depends upon readers in New York State getting that additional 1,500 subs in.

While Illinois campaigners have picked up some in recent weeks, they still have some distance to go to make the goal of 2,000. They now have in about 1,200 subs.

Readers in Michigan, Eastern Pennsylvania and Ohio are lagging considerably, but all have vowed to keep fighting to reach their targets.

Fur Dressers Charge Truman Gov't Seeks to Worsen T-H

The Truman administration was charged with "doing the dirty work" for the employers, in the new effort now being made through the Humphrey Committee to strengthen the Taft-Hartley Law as a weapon against unions.

This charge, in a resolution of the Joint Board of the Fur Dressers and Dyers, was directed at the testimony of Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin before the Humphrey Committee, in which Tobin sought amendments that would bar collective bargaining for any union the government puts on the "subversive" list.

"This statement by a top administration spokesman reveals for all of labor to see how thoroughly phony were the pledges of President Truman that he would fight for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law," says the resolution of the 6,500 member union.

"Now the Truman Administration seeks even to outdo Taft-Hartley by attempting to smash the unions and destroy the wages and working conditions of hundreds of thousands of trade unionists who have successfully beaten off attempts to raid and split their unions."

Noting that even the AFL and CIO opposed the move for new legislation along this line, the resolution went on:

"It remained for a representative to the Truman Administration to do the dirty work of the employers by furnishing the blueprint

for smashing labor movement.

"Secretary Tobin's demand that Congress outlaw what he calls 'Communist-dominated' unions as bargaining agents for the workers in any plant, office or shop is aimed at any union that fights for wage increases and against the wage-freeze-for civil rights and for the rights of the Negro people, in defense of the workers' living standards—and for a peaceful economy—in short it is aimed at any union that truly fights in the best interests of its membership and the American people."

"We demand that President Truman repudiate this testimony of his appointed cabinet member and live up to his promise to see that the Taft-Hartley Law is repealed."

Dr. Bleier to Testify At Senate Hearing

Dr. Ruth Bleier, woman peace leader and chairman of the Maryland Peace Committee, will testify today (Friday) on the Mutual Security Act before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on behalf of the American Peace Crusade.

Germans Hail Beethoven's Anniversary

—See Page 7

CRC DINNER HAILS PEOPLE'S FIGHT THAT FREED PATTERSON

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

A toast to the "invincible American people" highlighted the Civil Rights Congress Sixth Anniversary Dinner Wednesday evening at the Central Plaza. The toast was proposed by William L. Patterson, national CRC head, whose recent acquittal of contempt of Congress charges was being celebrated at the same time.

More than 700 Negro and white

leaders of trade unions churches, peace groups, youth groups and other people's organizations overflowed the huge ballroom.

Presiding over the dinner and festivities was Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party and former publisher of the California Eagle.

In a brief address, the only one of the evening, Patterson de-

clared, "The dismissal of the indictment against me was a small victory—but the organizing of the people to win it was the biggest victory."

Patterson noted the support that was given him by the National Baptist Convention, of the Negro people, the Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and other labor and people's organizations.

"The consolidation of this victory," he said, "and the drawing into further action of these millions of U. S. citizens will mean that at the next birthday celebration of the Civil Rights Congress, Benjamin J. Davis, Gus Hall, Henry Winston and the other jailed Smith Act victims will be here with us."

Patterson added that fighting

(Continued on Page 4)

Peace Rally

(Continued From Page 3)

all parts of the land will see their Congressmen, along Congressional district lines. All will convene for a plenary session at Turners Arena which will be addressed by the country's foremost peace leaders.

TO SEE SEVEN

Massachusetts peace groups report that of yesterday they had already secured definite appointments with seven of the state's 14 Congressmen. Like other state delegations, they will tell their election-year-conscious representatives in no uncertain terms that the people want an immediate end to the killing in Korea and a convening of the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France and China to sign a no war pact and agree to negotiate all outstanding issues around the table.

A special feature of the Turners Arena session will be the honoring of men and women who have collected an outstanding number of signatures to peace petitions. The Assembly will bring to the capitol one half million expressions of the people for big power peace negotiations.

Delegates will arrive by every means of transportation. The major part of New York City's expected 750 delegates will leave on a special train from Penn Station at 7 a.m. The train will make the return trip at 7:30 p.m. The Assembly reports that reservations may still be made at its office, 125 W. 72 St.

CRC Rally

(Continued From Page 3)

for "the rights of the Communist Party is fundamental to the preservation of democracy."

"We are going forward to see that the Smith Act Taft-Hartley and the McCarran Acts are wiped off the books," he declared.

The anniversary was greeted by such notables as Thomas Mann, world famous author; Harry Bridges, west coast longshore leader; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Shirley Graham DuBois; Vito Marcantonio and Louis F. McCabe.

The dinner guests were entertained with a dramatic pageant, "We Will Fight Back," offered by Milton Ost and produced and directed by Al Moss. Among the distinguished guests introduced were attorney Harry Sacher and Abe Isserman, facing prison for their defense of the jailed Communist leaders.

West Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

Social Democratic Party in Geestemünde.

Sepp Parzinger, Bonn Parliament deputy of the Bavarian Party stated at a meeting in Uebersee (Upper Bavaria): "The peace proposal of the Soviet Union testifies that the Soviet people follow a policy of peace. The Western allies on the contrary," Parzinger added, "intend to continue to keep Germany down."

The German Workers' Committee Against the Remilitarization in the Province of Schleswig Holstein has issued a declaration stating that the Soviet proposals are the best guarantee for the safeguarding of peace. "Therefore we support and we greet these proposals heartily," the declaration concludes.

GI

(Continued from Page 2)

said he thinks it can make a "good career."

But now the youth, son of Mrs. Harriet Seeley, is more interested in his leave than his Army future. He said he plans to get lots of sleep, lots of his mother's food and spend a lot of time in and around Binghamton.

"It's all just lovely," he said. "Just lovely."

World of Labor

by George Morris

The Right to Race Against a Treadmill

THE WIDELY publicized drop in the government's Price Index will result in a cut of one cent an hour in the wages of railroad, textile and other workers whose earnings are tied to this dubious meter of living standards. It will also affect the base for Wage Stabilization Board calculations for determining how much workers can get in raises without piercing the "stabilization" ceiling.

A cent an hour doesn't look much, but it is a reminder to those under or off escalator contracts that their living standards are frozen—that no matter how fast they run under the present capitalist and war economy system, they are racing against a treadmill.

Government statistics on wages and prices for the past three years show that average weekly earnings are just about in step with the price index. But that gives a false picture, because the relation of wage earnings to prices is not an even one. The increases were highest in the war industry fields because the WSB is a bit more gentle to those groups of workers. Full operation and considerable overtime pulls up the weekly earnings of those sectors.

On the other hand, the big majority of the workers who are still in the consumer field are falling behind even the doctored BLS index. In some cases, as in hosiery, garment and some tex-

tile, wage cuts were suffered. In addition, the growing unemployment is in the consumer industries. If BLS figured the "earnings" of the unemployed into its average, the general figure of some \$66 a week in manufacturing would drop substantially and BLS takes no account of taxes at all.

AS MOST WORKERS see themselves being pushed behind the cost of living rise, as more wives and teenaged children are forced to take jobs, there is also a market rise in propaganda to convince the workers that they are better off than ever. Last week this false propaganda was bolstered in a speech of President Truman before college students editors. He said while in 1939 three out of four FAMILIES earned less than \$2,000 a year, only one out of three fall in that category today.

Some days earlier, the New York Times' counterfeit economist, Will Lissner, using the same figure, ran a full page of copy and about 20 graphs "proving" that the country has experienced a "social revolution" because of the "shift of income."

Lissner and Truman take the \$2,000 figure as though nothing happened to it since 1939. Thirty-eight dollars a week might have looked "fair" in 1939 but it now buys less than half of what \$38 bought in 1939—only about \$18 worth. Even BLS, in

its calculations, shows that the \$65.81 average weekly earnings last November was equal to \$32.63 a week in spendable 1939 dollars for a family of four, or \$28.47 for a single person.

IF INFLATION keeps developing as it has, we will find even errand boys in the \$2,000 or over category. But how much will the \$2,000 or more buy? On the basis of the Lissner-Truman way of classing incomes, the Italian workers are better off than almost all others. Many among them are "millionaires"—earning as much as a million liras a year, and all employed workers earn a few hundred thousands liras a year. Once upon a time the lira was worth 19 cents. It is 625 to the 1952 dollar now.

Moreover, the method of comparing the present period to 1939 is on par with the rest of the pattern of statistical fakery. We are in the midst of a "super-prosperity." But in 1939 we were in the depth of the worst crisis in our history with more than 10 million admittedly unemployed and millions forced to work at wages that were just a shade better than relief.

The closest to an honest comparison should be with the pre-crisis 1928-29 levels. Even that is not a true comparison. The trade unions today count five times as many members as they had in 1929. And we have minimum wage and social security laws.

A comparison of REAL standards in the twenties to those of today will show little rise in standards, and even a decline for some sections of the workers. Seen in that light, we should ask: is this the best we can do in the richest capitalist land, in a quarter of a century, that saw a "New Deal" with a five-fold increase in trade union membership?

Finance Capital's Grip on Foley Square Courthouse

By ART SHIELDS

Finance capital keeps a firm grip on the New York Federal Court, where 16 Smith Act victims go on trial Monday, through a banker who directs the jury-picking.

This jury-picking banker is Chief Judge John C. Knox. Judge Knox is a trustee of the big Union Dime Savings Bank of Sixth Ave. and 40th St. And one of his fellow bank trustees is the aged Frederick H. Ecker, chairman of the jimcrow Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., who recruits many jurors for Foley Square.

Judge Knox himself admitted from the witness stand three years ago that he gets many jurors from lists supplied by (Ecker's) "Met" Life.

Thus banking, insurance and jury-picking go together.

Knox joined his gilt-edged bank board 10 years ago after 24 years of service to Big Money on the Foley Square Court.

The Chief Judge of the Foley Square Court isn't only a banker, however. The Rockefeller-Mellon-duPont-Morgan interests upgraded him again four years ago by making him a director of their six billion dollar Equitable Life Insurance Co. And the 70-year-old jurist now enjoys directors' fees from two big financial institutions, while continuing his work in the court.

IN BILLION \$ CROWD

Knox sits on the multi-billion dollar insurance company with the personal representative of John D. Rockefeller-Bertram Cutler, with the chairman of the duPont's Remington Arms Co.—M.

Hartley Dodge, and with the chief attorney for the Mellon interests and the president of the Morgans' giant First National Bank.

It is part of Knox's duties to assign his fellow judges to preside at all Foley Square trials.

Can such a Rockefeller-Mellon-duPont-Morgan director be neutral when he selects a black-robed brother to preside over the trial of working class leaders like Pettis Perry, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and other defenders of the people against the bankers and the munition trusts?

Well, hardly. Knox was a dyed-in-the-wool anti-laborite long before the bankers took him into the Union Dime and Equitable folds.

The judge's autobiography—The Judge Comes of Age—boasts that he was applauding the troops sent to crush the Homestead Steel Strike way back in 1892, when he was a child in Western Pennsylvania.

The judge also boasts of his anti-Socialist speeches when he was a spellbinder for Tammany Hall more than 40 years ago. And the records of the U. S. District Court show that he ruled that Communists were "deportable" in an intemperate judicial opinion in 1920, soon after he ascended the bench. That was shortly after a higher jurist, Judge George Anderson of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, freed "red raid" victims and ruled that it was perfectly legal to express the

views of Marx and Lenin.

The jury-picking judge's writings since have been full of anti-labor sentiments. Thus he calls for "labor courts" to curb the unions; he says left wing unionists are a danger to the "capitalist system"; he speaks of rank and file seamen as drunks and of sea captains as a "race of heroes."

FRIEND OF THE TRUSTS

And he champions the trusts on every possible occasion.

The records of the Foley Square Court show that Judge Knox frequently tries the biggest anti-trust cases. Thus the judge cleared the anthracite coal trust in 1944, the Mellons' aluminum trust in 1950, and he let off easily the Morgan's General Electric Trust in 1948 when three of its high officials were found guilty of law violations.

One of the prosecutors had begged Knox to send two G. E. vice-presidents to prison for six months each for conspiring with German interests to retard production of steel hardening materials. That was a serious wartime offense. But Knox said no. He was going to relieve the G. E. men of worry, he stated in open court. And he merely fined them a few thousand dollars that G. E. could get back in a fraction of one day.

This is the judge who told a Congressional committee that the jurors in Foley Square were "handpicked" and would continue to be handpicked with care as long as he had authority.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES runs the following story under the headline, "Get's Lifetime Job": "Robert J. Crews, twin brother of Republican County Chairman John R. Crews of Brooklyn, had a new job yesterday, at \$9,000 a year for the rest of his life, as the result of an agreement in which Governor Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri participated." We can hear the Voice of America broadcasting the story already—how this poor but honest Brooklyn boy wins high public office as the people's choice—a triumph for the two-party, democratic process. What a triumph for the "American way"! . . . Herbert L. Matthews records a similar triumph. "When Americans (like Mr. Matthews?) try to tell the Guatemalans about the dangers of communism, the latter shrug it off. To them it is merely a trick to perpetuate U. S. economic domination in general, and the welfare of the United Fruit Company in particular." The Guatemalans "suffered under four ruthless dictatorships," under which the "United Fruit Company flourished." Now the Guatemalans have rid themselves of their own tyrants, and they're not having any imported tyranny via the State Department of United Fruit, either. And you know what that proves, in Mr. Matthews bright lexicon of imperialism? The Guatemalan people are "politically immature." Doesn't Matthews wish they only were!

THE POST, pointing dramatically to Korea's unwillingness to lend its name to an "investigation" of its germ war charges by some seedy State Department stooges masquerading as independent spirits, asks: "How does simple truth catch up" to this "preposterous" Communist charge? Well, the Post can start by reporting what the equally vicious napalm bombs have accomplished in the way of burning Korean babies to death. It can let readers in on the fact that the "genuine international" International Red Cross man in Korea played Hitler's game by white-washing the Nazi death camps in World War II "investigation." But the Post will never admit these facts. Hence its plaintive sigh that the Korean story isn't being discredited by Truman's propagandists.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Walter Lippmann finds Washington's reply to the Soviet Union on Germany a "dreary and timid little affair." He warns against the idea that the Soviet Union is kidding when it calls for "free all-German elections," and counsels against the feeling that victory is a sure thing for Wall Street's boys in West Germany. — R.F.

Daily Worker

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COMING in the weekend WORKER
1952 PEACE CANDIDATES

LAST REFUGE OF SCOUNDRELS

THE LITTLE FUEHRER is at it again. This time Sen. Joe McCarthy has stepped into the limelight with a \$2,000,000 libel suit against a fellow Senator, William Benton, Democrat of Connecticut.

McCarthy took the step after Benton charged him with lying about a great many people he had called "Communists" and with unethical conduct in accepting a \$10,000 check from the Lustron Corp.

Typically, McCarthy adds the threat that in his suit he will red bait the anti-Communist Benton into silence.

Says McCarthy: "The American people will have a better idea of who and what are behind Benton in his attack on McCarthy for exposing Communists."

McCarthy falls back on the ruse of which he is the loudest exponent and which has great currency in Washington as a cover-up for all sorts of nefarious deals. It is the ruse of crying "Red" to head off exposures and to silence and frame all critics.

It started with the Administration's frameup of the 11 Communist leaders and with the other Smith Act "trials." It broadened out to ensnare Owen Lattimore because his scholarly works did not entirely fit into the pattern of Franco's pal, Sen. Pat McCarran.

It hit Newbold Morris as soon as he was assigned the job of probing graft and corruption in the Federal government and in Congress.

Now it is bouncing back at the Administration itself through McCarthy's attack on one of its Senate stalwarts, Sen. Benton.

But another administration stalwart, Attorney Gen. J. Howard McGrath, is not averse to using the same trick. McGrath refuses a House Committee the right to examine Justice Department records in its efforts to disclose corruption in the D. of J.

But McGrath, who has become a multimillionaire during his political career, seeks to draw a halo about himself by industriously prosecuting Smith Act victims and by building concentration camps for peace advocates.

Anti-Communism has indeed become the last refuge of scoundrels and of war-plotters. The American people can fight this evil by demanding the expulsion of McCarthy from the Senate, a halt to character assassination and "loyalty" screenings, repeal of the Smith Act and the McCarran Act, dismissal of Smith Act indictments, and amnesty for the 11 framed Communist leaders.

THE BIG TAX ROBBERY

CITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT Rudolph Halley blames the Mayor and the Board of Estimate for the \$234 million "package" deal with Gov. Dewey which contains a three-year \$180,000,000 annual sales tax steal, a \$60 annual overnight parking charge, a \$10,000,000 yearly pickpocket tax from cigarette smokers, and a transit shell-game designed to boost fares to 15 and 25 cents by 1953. The Mayor and Comptroller Lazarus Joseph blame Gov. Dewey and the Republican-controlled Legislature.

The breast-beating in City Hall is a reflection, of course, of aroused public indignation at the bipartisan swindle that took place in Albany with Impellitteri and Halley sharing the blame. It is all to the good that Halley now demands the Board of Estimate "go back to Albany" and put up a "dramatic" fight for more state aid; that he demands the city reject all "nuisance" taxes. His announced opposition to the "package" should be supported. It would have come with better grace had the Council President spoken up during the critical state budget hearings last month and himself gone to Albany to express the people's opposition to the tax conspiracy.

The immediate spotlight falls now on City Hall. True as they are, charges and counter-charges of Albany deception, steamrollers and deals must not divert the public attention from the main tax arenas. Those are the City Council and the Board of Estimate.

There is still time for the city to demand that the Legislature convene in special session before July 1 to enact equitable state aid and tax measures which will not fall heaviest on the poor and low-income earners. In the meantime, the Board and the City Council should move quickly for proper assessments on big commercial property, industrial plants, department stores and such favored holdings as the Daily News, Stock Exchange, Metropolitan Life, etc., which are conservatively underestimated at \$5 billion. This would net the city an additional \$50,000,000, enough to eliminate the sales tax and transit "deficit" imposts.

Halley can prove his earnestness by invoking Section 899 of the City Charter for a summary inquiry into tax frauds and assessments swindle. He can propose and fight for a state-mandate stock transfer tax and restoration of Big Business corporate and franchise tax cuts.

The people are fed up with talk. They want action—NOW!



Mothers of Paterson, N. J. Cry Out for World Peace

PATERSON, N. J., March 27.—What happens when a commercial newspaper breaks with the rule and permits free expression of its readers' stand on peace and war has been strikingly demonstrated in this New Jersey industrial town.

On Feb. 28, the Paterson Call published an editorial urging everyone, in the words of one reader, "to speak up and voice our opinions publicly."

The Call's readers—mainly the wives and mothers among them—have taken the paper at its word and—in a dramatic registration of their demand for an American foreign policy of peace—have filled the Call's letter column ever since, with pleas for arms reduction, for a settlement with the Soviet Union, for an end to the Korean war, for a peace treaty of the five major powers.

Some of the readers of the Call have included their phone numbers and addresses, so that like-minded people can get in touch with them and work out methods of combining their efforts for peace.

Here are some of the things the people of Paterson have said about peace and war:

AS I ALREADY have one son in the Armed Service and this year will see another absent place at our table and in our hearts, I would appreciate it very much if you would print the following poem for me as an appeal to all mothers to stand up without fear for self and fight the good fight, the fight for Peace and world-wide brotherhood of man this troubled world of our needs so badly. This is the same good fight Christ fought and died for.

Many of us mothers are already in this fight for Peace all over this world of ours. But to win this Peace we all desire and the better world we wish for our children many more of us are needed. Needed now.

How much longer, Mothers, can we soothe our troubled conscience with all the arguments pro and con while the glaring truth is that we are existing on the blood of our sons? I for one say no longer, and I'd like to hear from others who feel as I do. You can reach me by calling AR 4-7643.

Sincerely yours,

VIOLA WASSENER,
171 North Fourth St.,
Paterson, 2, N. J.

YOUR EDITORIAL of Feb. 28 urges everyone to speak up and voice our opinions publicly. I am for American democracy, freedom and against Communism, but I am also for peace; or is that being Un-American these days?

At one time I favored military training to insure us against attack, but that was before all this talk about atomic warfare.

What protection is a large standing army with guns and tanks against an invasion by a nation with atom bombs? And our government suspects the Communists have the A-bomb. So why spend billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money for this program? Is not an earnest appeal to all nations for world-wide peace a better solution to the problem?

Yours truly,

(MRS.) GERMAINE HUBER.

I AM WRITING to add my voice to those who plead for peace. I have read the letters of those mothers who have the courage and initiative to question the present policies of international mili-

tarism which the nations of the world are pursuing, and I sympathize and agree with these women.

I am one more of the many who believe that peace is possible and possible through measures other than UMT, armament races or the threatened use of the atom bomb. War is inevitable only if we think of it as being so, and refuse to meet our individual responsibilities of working actively for peace.

The precarious state of the world today is a challenge to everyone of us. Let us channel our energies into meeting this challenge, so that we may emerge with the moral victory of universal peace.

I have been reading the many letters that you have published from the women in our city who speak out for peace. And it does a mother's heart good to see that her feelings are shared by so many others. We certainly can take courage from these women and many, many more should also speak out for peace. There is not any question that the Gallup Poll which showed at least 70 percent of the people in our country want peace, is right. The only thing missing is that these people have not spoken up and said that they want peace negotiated now, not by generals, but by our civilian leaders.

Mrs. Germaine Huber in her letter raised many important things. She asked the question if you're for peace are you un-American? Probably many people will try to find the answer, just as I am trying to do now.

Today the fingers on the hands that make war point them at the many who want peace, and say un-American. But who really speaks for America? Can we bring Democracy to Korea by pointing a gun and shooting at every living thing in sight? ...

Sincerely yours,

(MRS.) DORIS GRUNTFEST.

I WANT to add my voice to the many voices of mothers calling for peace and justice for our boys over in Korea and home.

Mrs. Wassenar's letter has been the heartfelt cry of many mothers that feel our boys are taking the heavy end. ...

There is nothing for our young people to look forward to the way things are going. There is their right to live normal lives without this fear that is hanging over every lad in our land. ...

Mothers let us wake up and sound our voices that our boys may have their right to life and happiness. Let us write to our President and Congress to call together the leaders of this great country of ours; let us use our voices for freedom of speech and justice for our boys. ...

Sincerely,

MOTHER OF A SOLDIER BOY,
Hawthorne, N. J.

I WOULD LIKE to cast my vote in the growing American opposition to military force as the means for solving world problems. This anti-war sentiment, as it continues to gain in popularity, will become an unshakeable foundation for peaceful living, discrediting militarism as a way of life—and a way of death. ...

War is not inevitable. It is the product of masses of human energy devoted to its cause. If this energy were devoted to the cause of peace, peace would become as inevitable as we now feel war to be.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH T. MOORE.

Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany is all wrong. "It may be said that it is late in the day for a revision in our German policy," writes the Post. "But it is never late to revise a policy that is leading us nowhere."

The Post says there is a better answer than the State Department's insistence on building a new German army. The answer, says the Post, is to propose a "unified, demilitarized and denazified Germany, its leadership chosen in free elections."

But isn't this exactly what the Soviet Union proposes that the Big Four sit down and discuss?

Although the Post does not draw the proper conclusion from its arguments, readers of the Post can well do so. This conclusion is that President Truman be urged to agree to the Soviet Union's proposal of a Big Four conference on a German peace treaty. For it is only in such a conference that a "unified, demilitarized and denazified Germany, its leadership chosen in free elections," can be discussed, negotiated, agreed upon and carried through.

BIG 4 DISCUSSION

As for the Soviet proposal that an independent, democratic Germany be permitted armed forces strictly limited to defense—an issue with which the Post and others try to confuse the question—this too is a matter for the Big Four to discuss: exactly what constitutes defensive forces, how the Four Powers are to guarantee that Germany remain peaceful and neutral, etc. At any rate, the need of the hour is to SIT DOWN AND DISCUSS—a simple thing, which to prevent Washington cooks up one excuse after another.

The Compass which, unlike the Post, has a generally good position on the question of peace, continues with an approach on the German question that can only tend to disorient the peace movement at a moment when understanding and, above all, ACTION are most urgent. The Compass tries to put the Soviet Union in the same boat with Washington and keeps from Compass readers the vital need for demanding that Washington agree to the Soviet Union's proposal for a four-power conference on Germany.

The position of the Compass cannot only damage the peace movement, but the result of that policy is to provide a "liberal" cloak to the aggressive plans of Washington, which the Compass itself has often blasted as the danger to peace.

A week ago, Editor Thackery was praising the State Department's phony talk of "Un-supervised elections" (actually intended to prevent any elections from taking place at all). Now he sees that this is no longer possible. But he continues to invent and

It is with deepest sorrow that we inform our friends of the untimely death of our beloved sister

SONIA UTERMANN

Funeral will take place today at 10:30 from the Park West Chapel, 79th St. and Columbus Ave., N.Y.C.

—The Utermann Family

In ever loving and sorrowful memory of my only son

FRED FLYNN

Died March 29, 1940 at the age of 29 years

Devoted to the struggles of the people, through the American Labor Party and the International Workers Order

His devoted mother

—Elizabeth Curley Flynn

criticize what he calls a Soviet and East German proposal that "each occupying power makes its own election arrangements"—a proposal that was never made.

Thackery then offers what he considers his own plan:

"The four occupying powers—and only the four occupying powers—can determine by agreement, rather than by majority vote, a united election system acceptable to all and subject at every point, East and West, alike to controls by observation teams agreed upon unanimously."

SOVIET PROPOSAL

But this does not happen to be a Thackery plan. It actually comes within the framework of the proposal of the Soviet Union itself. Pravda, in commenting upon the Soviet note, stated:

"An essential prerequisite for the preparation of a peace treaty is the immediate formation of an all-German government. The Soviet government's note emphasizes that this peace treaty should be prepared with the direct participation of Germany, which is to be represented by an all-German government. It follows therefrom that the USSR, the USA, Britain and France, which are exercising control functions in Germany, should also consider the question of terms which would be favorable for the speediest formation of an all-German government expressing the will of the German people."

Secretary of State Acheson and the warmaking press are trying to pull every trick possible to prevent a peaceful settlement of the German question and to continue on its course of building a new Nazi army to spearhead an anti-Soviet war.

All those who want to see peace in the world, regardless of their views on one point or another, can have but one course of action at this critical moment—to call upon President Truman to agree to sit down with the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France and DISCUSS and AGREE on how to achieve a unified, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

ers" are scheduled. But one of Wilson's spokesmen said he will see the President tomorrow in a cabinet meeting where, presumably, the steel situation will be discussed.

Negotiations between the steel union and steel companies were also recessed without progress with the companies waiting to see the outcome of Wilson's fight for a big price boost.

At Cleveland, where regional director William Donovan of the steel union negotiated with Republic Steel without results, said the company was stalling expecting Wilson "to pull a white rabbit out of the hat in the form of a price increase."

The strike deadline is April 8. Philip Murray said in Pittsburgh yesterday that the union will not settle for less than the WSB's recommendation.

We mourn the untimely death of our friend

IRVING

March 19, 1952

Friends of Sheepshead Bay

Baltimore

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the demands of the majority of the people for social change.

The six defendants are George Meyers, Maryland Communist leader; Roy Wood, Dorothy Blumberg, attorney Maurice Braverman, Regina Frankfeld and Phil Frankfeld.

Final appeals to the jury begin Monday.

Meyers, former Maryland CIO president, is awaiting sentence on a "contempt" charge. He refused to tell the prosecutor what workers were Communist Party members and what workers were not. He would not help compile a blacklist, he said.

Aptheker's closing statement to the jury was impressive. The big courtroom listened in silence as the associate editor of "Masses and Mainstream" answered the witch-hunting question of assistant U. S. attorney Francis J. Green as to whether the Communist Party did not advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

"It does not," Aptheker said emphatically. "The fundamental theory of the Communist Party, is that social change comes, first of all, when the ruling class is incapable of ruling in the old way."

"Under those circumstances, social change will come when the people want it. It may come by a peaceful transition to socialism or after overcoming illegal resistance by a small minority to the will of the majority."

"History shows that the oligarchy that is about to lose power takes up weapons to drown in blood the peaceful aspirations of the people."

MARYLAND CONSTITUTION

Aptheker then quoted what the Constitution of Maryland says about the duty of the people to resist such attacks.

"Non-resistance to tyranny is slavery and ought not to be tolerated by the people," said Article Six of the State Constitution, which the witness repeated to the Maryland jury.

Judge Calvin W. Chesnut, a thin-faced, grey mustached man, kept interrupting the historian.

The judge, for instance, would not let Aptheker refer to the American revolution at one point today. Prosecutor Green had asked the historian whether the movement that Aptheker represented didn't want to do away with the present state. Aptheker referred to the change that took place in the government of the 13 original colonies after the American Revolution.

"The old state apparatus was not appropriate to the new conditions, and this state apparatus had to be changed," he stated.

Judge Chesnut, who had been peering at Aptheker under a long green eye shade, sustained the prosecutor's objection.

"It is not necessary to give any historical comment," the judge said.

JUDGE IMPATIENT

The elderly judge also kept telling Aptheker to hurry. Aptheker had barely begun answering a question on the meaning of dialectical materialism when the judge told him he was taking too much time.

"I've only taken three minutes to come all the way from slavery to capitalism in human history," the witness replied.

The judge then gave him several minutes more.

At another point, Judge Chesnut let the jury infer that he considered stoop-pigeons more authoritative witnesses than the distinguished historian.

The court was sustaining a prosecutor's objection to Aptheker's statement that the Communist Party teaches its members that Marxism desires a peaceful transition to socialism.

The judge remarked acidly: "I am not sure that this witness is competent to answer that."

Attorney Maurice Braverman reminded the court that the stoop-pigeons Paul Crouch and John Lautner had been permitted to

give their views on Marxist policy at length.

Judge Chesnut then indicated his approval of these spies in the following remarks:

"... The jury," said the court, "may well think that the evidence of people who have been closely identified with the party is of more value than the views of one who is an officer of the party and who is a professor in what was the name of the college?"

Aptheker teaches Marxist history at the Jefferson School in New York.

Aptheker was a combat captain in Germany during the war, retiring as a major.

"Did you participate in Communist Party activities while in military service?" asked prosecutor Green.

"I did. I fought fascism," replied Aptheker. Fighting fascism was the job of all Communists in the Army, he explained.

NOT GUILTY

Green asked him if Eugene Dennis and his 10 comrades were not "found guilty" of conspiring to advocate force and violence.

They were not guilty, no more guilty than Sacco and Vanzetti, replied Aptheker, and the following give-and-take followed:

GREEN: The Communist Party does not give credit to the finding of the court.

APTKEKER: The Communist Party is well aware that miscarriages of justice have occurred in courts throughout history. That is why there are appeals. I believe this was a notable miscarriage of justice. I further believe that vindication will come and not too late, either.

Prosecutor Green vehemently objected when a Negro leader and a leader of the Maryland bar appeared as character witnesses for attorney Braverman.

Alexander Joseph Allen, executive secretary of the Urban League of Pittsburgh, and former industrial secretary of the League's Baltimore branch, was the first witness.

He had never, said the Negro leader, seen Braverman commit any act in violation of peace and order or the government of the United States.

Southgate Morrison, admiralty lawyer, testified also that he had never seen Braverman act against the United States.

Morrison knows Braverman well. He said he had represented shipowners when Braverman was representing the members of the crew.

Morrison is a law partner of Frank J. Ober, author of the anti-Communist Ober Law. His testimony about Braverman reflects the opinion of many members of the Maryland bar.

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Edwards

(Continued from Page 1)

was first convicted and sentenced to death in Glen Burnie, Md., in November, 1948, for the "Lovers Lane" murder of John Mahlan and Mary Kline. The main "evidence" against Edwards was a confession obtained by Baltimore police after three days in which Edwards was held incommunicado and beaten repeatedly. The other "evidence" was a cartridge shell which matched a revolver found in Edwards' home and which, it was claimed by police, was found near the scene of the murder—six days later.

The Maryland Court of Appeals granted Edwards a new trial and threw out the forced confession as inadmissible.

However, Edwards was convicted for the second time in the fall of 1949.

In December, 1949, attorneys for Edwards received a letter postmarked Nashville, Tenn., signed "Tennesseans" which said "I am writing to let you know that the Negro Edwards did not kill Mary Kline and Johnny Mahlan." The letter said the crime had been committed by the two writers "Jack" and "Buddy" and the method of the killing was described. The murder weapon, a Luger pistol, had been thrown in the Severn River "under the bridge in Annapolis," the letter said.

The authorities never made any effort to investigate the letter or to dredge the river for the revolver.

Following the first national exposure of the frameup in the Daily Worker, the Civil Rights Congress, the NAACP, and the Progressive Party of Maryland interested themselves in the case. Negro members of the Glen Burnie community were unanimous in their conviction of Edwards' innocence from the start and were active in his behalf.

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Germans Hail Beethoven, Advocate of Unity, Peace

BERLIN.—The contribution of Ludwig von Beethoven to the flowering of Germany's democratic culture was emphasized in a declaration by the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) of the German Democratic Republic on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the composer's death. Beethoven died on March 26, 1827.

Pointing out that Beethoven's work "is a profound source of strength in the struggle for the unity of our country and the preservation of peace," the statement continues:

"The historical significance of Beethoven lies in the fact that his creative work is intimately linked with the democratic aspirations of progressive mankind of his time. His gigantic artistic stature and the great humanistic ideas of his works grew out of the struggle for these revolutionary aims."

Beethoven was born at Bonn in 1770. The statement points to the deep contrast between Bonn at the end of the 18th century and the Bonn of today. Then, young Beethoven studied at the Bonn University and absorbed from his teachers enthusiastic sentiments about the French revolution. Today, however, the statement declares:

"Bonn has become the center from which originate the efforts to undermine through Cosmopolitanism the great treasure of German culture. Bonn has become the center from which emanates foreign domination of millions of Germans; where fratricidal war and hatred of peoples is instigated; where Beethoven's lofty demands for peace and friendship between peoples are trampled upon."

The contact with the great currents of his time form the basis for Beethoven's creative work. His disappointments with Napoleon after he had himself crowned emperor and became an oppressor of other peoples is revealed in the statement, as well as the fact that Beethoven tore up the title page of his Third Symphony which originally bore the name "Napoleon." When Beethoven learned about Napoleon's victory in the battle at Jena, he commented: "What a pity I don't know as much about the art of warfare as I do about the art of music. I would beat him."

Citing the many instances when Beethoven made patriotic ideas and personalities the center of his musical creation, as in "Egmont," the Central Committee statement declares:

"The separatist peace treaty which the narrow-minded German barons made with Napoleon to maintain their own corrupt domination, and the servility with which they provided him with German soldiers for the attack on Russia, was considered a national disgrace by Beethoven. He wrote to his publisher: 'What do you think of this dead peace?'"

The statement then deals with Beethoven's integral personality as musician, thinker and fighter, as expressed by himself in 1800 in a letter to friends: "Not only as an artist, but also as a human being you shall find me better, more perfect." The Party declaration then asserts:

"We honor in Beethoven the son of our people, the courageous fighter for progress, the troubadour of brotherly friendship between peoples, the passionate messenger for peace."

"It was self-evident to Beethoven that music, which is called upon to fulfill great social tasks, must be based on folk character. The basis of Beethoven's music is therefore German folk music which penetrates all his works in melody, rhythm and character."

"In this way, Beethoven brought his contemporaries a message which never before had been expressed musically with equal clarity and consciousness: the message

that peace and liberty cannot be won by dreaming and waiting, hoping and evading, but that they must be fought for. A hero, to him, was one who bravely defended the interests of the people, who fought for his country and the progress of mankind and who was ready to give his life for this cause. We encounter Beethoven's ideal of a hero in the personality of a peoples' hero, the representative of the progressive forces of society."

The statement of the Central Committee of the SED then speaks of Beethoven's two main works of his latest period, the "Missa Solemnis" and the "Ninth Symphony."

"In the 'Missa Solemnis' he gave the old text of Holy Mass a new, contemporary and, fighting significance through the unique way of setting it to music. But above all, he formulated his liberal, fighting ideas in the 'Ninth Symphony.' In its final movement he created a new type of symphonic music and, in a penetrating and perfect manner, gave musical expression to the

concept of liberation of mankind and the brotherhood of peoples in the 'Lied an die Freude' written by Friedrich von Schiller."

"The things for which Beethoven struggled and which he sensed the future would bring, became reality through the Great Socialist October Revolution, in the establishment of Soviet power. When the people of the Soviet Union received the Stalin Constitution in 1936, Beethoven's 'Ninth Symphony' was played."

"On the eve of the founding of our Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the delegates heard the inspiring music of Beethoven's 'Ninth Symphony' which filled them with strength and confidence."

The statement of the Central Committee of the SED closes with an appeal to all patriotic Germans to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the death of Beethoven "in the tradition of the best sons of our people, in the spirit of struggle for national unity and independence, for peace and mutual friendship of all peoples."

LLOYD L. BROWN WRITES ON NEGROES VS. SMITH ACT

STAND UP FOR FREEDOM. The Negro people vs. the Smith Act. By Lloyd L. Brown. New Century. New York. 11 pp. Five cents.

Lloyd L. Brown, associate editor of Masses and Mainstream and author of the working class novel, 'Iron City,' has written a vital pamphlet on the meaning of the Smith Act for the Negro people and their struggle for liberation.

"The Smith Act," he writes, "affects all Americans, but it affects Negro Americans in a special way."

Just as the original title of the law, the Alien Registration Act of 1940, was "concealing," Brown points out, the name Smith Act, is "revealing"—because its author, Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, "is one of the most vicious and powerful enemies of the Negro people in the country."

Briefly and simply, but convincingly, Brown traces the history of laws and Supreme Court rulings—like the Dred Scott decision and the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Supreme Court ruling of 1896 which justified all Jim Crow laws and the crime of white supremacy—and he recalls how "no Americans have been more concerned about law than our people, the Negro people. No Americans have had to be more concerned. That's because we always have had to fight for our rights under laws that are supposed to apply to all citizens; and because we've had to fight laws made against us."

Brown then shows how the Smith Act is aimed not at the Communists alone but is a "deadly menace to every effort of the Negro people to win for themselves first-class citizenship and equal rights."

He stresses that men and women have already been jailed under the Smith Act for fighting for Negro rights—men like Benjamin J. Davis and Henry Winston, "national leaders of the Negro people"; and other men and women like Claudia Jones, Pettis Perry, James Jackson and Benjamin L. Careathers, also "militant Negro leaders," have been indicted.

Brown cites the wide array of Negro leaders of varying political views who have denounced the Smith Act and who call for its repeal.

"The enemies of the Negro people," he concludes, "are the enemies of democracy. Our interests are in common with the

vast majority of the people—the working people, the decent-minded men and women of all national groups, trade unionists, progressive middle-class and professional people.

"Our duty is clear and urgent—to unite together with our white friends and allies in order to keep our country, which we love and which we have done so much to build, from being driven further down the road toward a police-state-fascism."—R. F.

Film on China Tops Records, Says Stanley

Dear Dave Platt:

It might interest you and your readers to know that before I booked 'The New China' into the Stanley, many people with whom I discussed the matter were rather skeptical of the success of such a venture. I was told that the American people were not particularly interested in that far-off country, that people were not interested in what was going on in China today. I was told that the Chinese themselves would neither support a film showing Chinese life under the Mao Tse-tung government nor attend any Chinese films showing uptown or on Broadway.

That they were wrong was amply demonstrated by the fact that 'The New China' is probably the most successful picture shown at the Stanley in recent years, and how they were wrong about the support of the Chinese population.

By actual count, easily 25 percent of the audience consists of Chinese patrons in all walks of life. Considering the small Chinese population in New York, this writer is forced to conclude that before the film run is ended more than 90 percent of the Chinese residents of the metropolitan area will have seen that splendid film, 'The New China,' and in addition every day brings in new Chinese groups from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and many other states. In addition to that, thousands of Chinese students have been attending the showing of 'The New China' en masse.

I want to add that practically without exception the response of the audience to the film has been extremely gratifying. In plain words, the people love it.

Sincerely,
DAVID FINE,
Manager, Stanley Theatre.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

A Lot of Things, Including 'Poetry'

IT WAS A springlike morning yesterday and in a couple of weeks they'll be playing baseball. The guy in the subway looked at the headline on the back page of somebody else's tabloid—KNICKS WIN, MAKE NBA SEMIS—laughed and said, "They still playing?"

You really can't blame him for asking. The pros started way back before it got really cold, while Saturday's heroes were still battling it out on the gridirons. Since then there's been sleet and snow, rain and ice, slush and mush. Suddenly it's spring and here are the Knicks getting into the semis with Syracuse, who they must have played 30 times during the year. That'll last them all through next week and if they win they'll probably be going strong against Rochester or Minneapolis when the Giants have already lost eight in a row.

This all inspires great poetry.

THE KNICKS, THE KNICKS

The seasons change, the months go by
But still the Knicks keep playing
Circuses, rodeos, college tournaments
Ice Shows, Dog Shows make their journeys
Empty seats make Irish tire-ich
But still the Knicks keep playing
The fans are sick of constant Knicks
How long, how long—As long as they're paying!

Knicks, Knicks, Knicks, Knicks
Racing up and down again
Knicks, Knicks, Knicks, Knicks
It's a hundred fourteen to a hundred and ten!

Knicks, Knicks, Knicks, Knicks
Lapchick licks,
McGuire sicks,
Fort Wayne they licks,
Never no fix,
With the refs they bicks,
Writers picks,
The breaks are still quicks

How long, how long, the fans start say-ig
The Knicks reply—"AS LONG AS THEY'RE PAYING!"

KIDDING ASIDE, Knick fans, the above culture is not intended in any way as a rap at the tired and gallant players, who certainly rate a big hand for cutting down tough (but also tired) Boston in the rubber game away from home in a league where away from home means so much . . . and all without Vince Boryla.

Also on the extended-basketball side, there's the Olympic tryout tourney coming up Saturday, Monday and Tuesday nights. With Kansas having walloped St. Johns for the NCAA title, Saturday night's program now pits La Salle, NIT winners, in a repeat against St. Johns. The rested Philadelphians, unless they have lost their edge, which isn't likely, figure to put St. Johns out of the Huhinski running and come up Monday night in a really interesting college game—La Salle vs. Kansas—the NIT winner against the NCAA winner, with a look at this prolific scoring 6-9 Lavelette, the pride of Kansas (from Terra Haute, Indiana, of course).

The winner of that one will automatically supply seven members of the U. S. Olympic team. The other seven will come from the AAU finalist, which will play the college finalist Tuesday night. This is passing interesting in light of the suspicions being cast by certain bigwigs on the pure state of amateurism of Soviet athletes.

So amateur are the AAU basketball teams that when Bob Kurland graduated from Oklahoma A&M and went shopping for the best offer, he turned down the Knicks' proffered \$25,000 with a loud chuckle in favor of the offer of the Phillips Oilers.

FINALLY ON THE upcoming basketball front there's one of the rare and always anxiously awaited Garden visits by the Harlem Globetrotters—who play a college all-star team in both afternoon and night games. The caliber of the stars recruited to face them on the coast to coast tour insures the bringing out of the Trotters' best. On tap are West Virginia's Mark Workman, voted by the New York scribes the season's top visiting college player, Nick Kladis of Loyola, Carl McNulty of Purdue, Jim Iverson of Kansas State, Sam Miranda of Indiana, Benny Purcell of Murray State, Rod Fletcher, captain of Illinois' powerhouse, Bill Mikvy of Temple, Leroy Leslie of Notre Dame and Lee Terrill of N. C. State.

DID YOU KNOW DEPT: Little Albania, since its transformation from a landowners' dictatorship to a people's democracy, has experienced a phenomenal upswing in sports activity, which is almost automatic in such cases. Last year its athletes bettered 128 previous Albanian records in all fields of sports, including a whole new set of 42 track and field records and 27 swimming records.

MY FAVORITE article in yesterday's New York Times: Writing from Guatemala, Herbert L. Matthews complains of "the political immaturity" of the Guatemalan people. To them, he says, the U. S. State Department outcry about "communism" is "merely a trick to perpetuate United States economic domination in general, and the welfare of the United Fruit Co. in particular."

That's the most mature immaturity Matthews ever saw!

REPORTS FROM PITTSBURGH indicate that Branch Rickey wants to end the lily-whiteness of the Pirates but on Jim Crow terms. He wants to be sure that the first Negro player is not just an ordinary big league player but a special kind of star! In line with this, the report goes on, Pittsburgh has turned down a deal with the Giants involving their veteran outfielder George Metkovich and catcher Ray Noble. The latter might just be the Pirates' best catcher and about the fourth best in the league. This apparently doesn't measure up to Rickey's double standards for ballplayers . . . and any way he explains it this is still crude Jim Crow discrimination, about which Pittsburgh workers should certainly have something to say.

Mayor Insists On Complete Tax Package

Mayor Impellitteri yesterday reiterated his intention to adopt the entire \$234,800,000 fiscal "package" despite a deluge of mail urging rejection of the 3 percent sales tax and the cigarette and overnight parking levies. The Mayor said he would insist on the tax program as worked out with Gov. Dewey.

The budget will probably be submitted to the council next Tuesday and the dates for budget hearings are expected to be announced early next week. In the meantime civil service workers were reported planning the biggest mass turnout for wage increases in the history of City Hall public hearings. The list of organizations and the number of their representatives requesting an opportunity to be heard have set an all-time high. The municipal employees are demanding a \$1,000 annual wage increase and other benefits.

14th Anniversary Celebration of L'Unita Del Popolo

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799 Broadway, GR 2-1841)

Street Rally to Fight Eviction Of Negro Family

A street rally at 18 St. and First Ave., Manhattan, will be held at noon tomorrow (Saturday) to prevent the eviction of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jackson, a Negro family, at 345 E. 18 St. Stuyvesant community leaders will address the rally.

Strike in Tunis Protests Arrests By French Army

TUNIS, March 27.—A protest strike of shops and restaurants here was reported 100 percent effective, following the arrest by French military authorities of Mohammed Chenik, Premier of Tunisia, and his cabinet.

Today French troops armed with machine guns were stationed throughout Tunis in jeeps. Posters proclaiming martial law were prominent on the whitewashed walls of the city.

Notices were posted that the death penalty would be invoked for anyone making "attempts against the state."

At the seaport of Sfax, 200 miles south of Tunis, a physician was sentenced to three months in jail for spitting on one of the French proclamations.

B'klyn Women's Peace Luncheon Set for April 3

The Brooklyn Peace Council and the women's neighborhood peace groups of the Crown Heights, Flatbush, Midwood, Kings Highway, Avenue U, Sheepshead Bay, Brighton Beach and Sea Gate communities are sponsoring a Women's Peace Luncheon at Seidel's Restaurant, 2101 Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn on April 3 at 12:30 p.m.

Speakers will be Ma Than E, prominent woman from Burma, now with the UN Radio Division; Shirley Graham, American biographer and novelist and Mrs. Harold Moorhead, executive secretary of the American Women for Peace.

The Rev. Milton A. Calamison, minister of the Cylon Presbyterian Church will deliver the invocation.

Anita Crystal, Brooklyn actress, will do dramatic readings from the literature of peace.

Brownsville Dance Tonight

The Brownsville Citizens Committee for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields Jr. is sponsoring its first Spring Ball tonight (Friday) at the Empire Chateau, 70 Thatford Ave. (near Pitkin Ave.) Brooklyn, N. Y. There will be dancing to the tunes of Herb Morgan and his orchestra, and entertainment by the Harlem Dance Group.

Youth Dance Tomorrow

The youth of New York will honor Roosevelt Ward, Jr., and Deusededit Marrero, Puerto Rican youth leader, at a dance tomorrow night (Saturday) at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48 St. The dance is sponsored by the Manhattan Labor Youth League.

Spring Fiesta Saturday Night

A spring fiesta with folk songs and dances will be held this Saturday night at 2328 Broadway (near 85 St.) on the first floor. Auspices Committee to Free Gilberto Mateo.

R. J. Taylor Heads CIO Shoe Union

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Russell J. Taylor has been elected president of the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, in a general election held March 18, final tabulation showed today.

Taylor succeeds the late William E. Thornton.

PARLEY TO MAP PLANS FOR MAY DAY HERE SATURDAY

A conference of representatives of the May Day Committee with the Police Department on the permit for the May Day Parade, was held Wednesday it was reported yesterday by Louis Weinstock, Executive Secretary of the United Labor and People's Committee for May Day.

Present at the Conference, which took place at the Manhattan Police Headquarters, 308 W. 54 St. were Chief Inspector McQuade and Inspector Shannon for the Police Department, and Louis Weinstock, Leon Straus, Howard Fast, for the May Day Committee.

In its application for the Parade permit, the May Day Committee requested Broadway or Fifth Avenue for the Parade route. This was rejected by the spokesman for the Police Commissioner. However, Inspector McQuade, it was reported by Weinstock, declared he is ready to recommend to the Police Commissioner the issuance of a Parade permit to

follow the route of the May Day Parade of last year, namely, from 39 Street and Eighth Avenue south on Eighth Avenue to 17 Street, then east to Union Square.

The results of this Conference will be reported and acted upon at the May Day Conference this Saturday afternoon, at the St. Nicholas Sport Center, 53 W. 66 St.

The May Day Committee announced, also, that Elizabeth Curley Flynn will greet the May Day Conference on behalf of the 16 indicted Communist and labor leaders who go on trial this coming Monday, March 31.

Greetings to the May Day Conference are pouring in from all parts of the world. The latest to arrive is one from the All-China Federation of Labor, which called to the attention of the Conference, the charge of bacteriological warfare against the Chinese and Korean peoples, and urged the delegates to unite for peace.

FUR DRESSERS HIT BIAS AT KNICKERBOCKER VILLAGE

The executive boards of Locals 61, 64, 80, 85, 88, 150 and 165, representing 6,500 members of the Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions yesterday demanded that Knickerbocker Village halt eviction proceedings against a Negro tenant and cease its discriminatory policies.

In a letter to Herman T. Stichman, state housing commissioner, Leon Straus, executive secretary of

the Joint Board, denounced the move to oust the family of Edward Strickland, occupying an apartment as guests of an original tenant.

400 Students Jailed at Naples Anti-U.S. Rally

ROME, March 27.—Large demonstrations in Naples and Milan today continued the attacks for the fourth day on United States and British policies, and demanded the return of Trieste to Italy.

Students stoned police from the windows of Naples University today, and some 40,000 persons, led by war veterans, demonstrated in Milan.

Four students were reported injured seriously in Naples as police with clubs, tear gas and fire hoses attacked the demonstration.

It was estimated that 400 students were arrested.

The U. S., Britain and Italy agreed tonight to hold a conference on changes in the administration of Trieste.

Jersey Phone Strikers Win Wage Increases

NEWARK, N. J., March 27.—A 24-hour strike by 6,300 employees of New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. ended today with settlement of a contract dispute. John Curtin, president of the Independent Telephone Workers Union of New Jersey, ordered strikers back to work at 6 a.m.

The union won wage increases of \$3.50 to \$6.50 weekly, including fringe benefits for most employees, while a small number of skilled workers will receive an \$8.50 package, Curtin said.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

BURNSIDE CLUB, A.L.P. presents the film, "Peace Will Win" on Friday evening March 28 at 7 W. Burnside Ave. at 9 p.m. sharp. Refreshments. Subscription 49c.

Tonight Brooklyn

SPRING BALL TONIGHT! Dance to Herb Morgan's swinging combo-band, floor show by Harlem Dance Group, Empire Chateau, 70 Thatford Ave., (nr. Pitkin Ave.) Bklyn. Contr. \$1.50 to support The Fight of the Brownsville Citizens Comm. for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields.

Tomorrow Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents a complete social evening, food... fun... film... "Adventures in Bohemia," delightful adventures of a Russian Robin Hood, Sat. 8:30 and 10:15 and 12 p.m., Sunday 8:30 and 10:15. Members \$1—non-members \$1.25 at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).

FILMS FOR KIDS—"The Vagabond" (Chaplin), "The Paperhanger" (Hardy), and Donald Duck (cartoon and others), Saturday 1:30 and 3 p.m. Members 40c and non-members 50c at Club Cinema, 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).

MYER WEISE LEFT THEM LAUGHING at the recent Jefferson School Forum on humor. He'll add his wit to the program at People's Artists "All Fools" Hootenanny and Dance tomorrow night, March 29, Penthouse, 13 Astor Pl. Tickets \$1.20, advance (reserved) at bookshops.

LET NO ONE APRIL FOOL you—the place to be tonight is at Manhattan Leaguers, Freedom Hop honoring Roosevelt Ward Jr. and Deusededit Marrero and featuring Stan Bailey and his "Fabulous Five" at Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48th St. 9:30 till... \$1.20 in adv.—\$1.50 at door.

A NEW KIND of Cabaret Frolie—Spring Fiesta—folk songs, dances this Saturday, 9 p.m. at 2328 Broadway (nr. 85th St.), first floor. Committee to Free Gilberto Mateo. Contr. 75c.

SATURDAY MORNING—Program for children (5 to 11 years) 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Classes in singing, dancing, and play modeling, art, crafts, etc., at the Frederick Douglass Educational Center, 179 W. 124th St., N.Y.C. Fee of \$2 for 6 sections, or 35c each section.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

BORO PARK—A.L.P. invites you to an Art Exhibition and Sale—March 28, 29 and 30. Varied Paintings, water colors, seographs, ceramics and sculptures. \$1 and up. Friday evening Gallery opens 8 p.m. Saturday and Sunday 2 p.m. to 12 p.m. at 4223-13th Ave., Brooklyn.

Sunday Manhattan

"TRAVEL IN SONG" tonight at 8:30 p.m. with Carol Nason, soprano and guest artists—folk and concert music, featuring a dramatic presentation of Negro Poetry 38 W. 86th St., New York City. Dancing—Contr. \$1.

A.L.P. WEEKLY FORUM presents Maud Russell, returned from 28 years in China on "The Chinese and New China." 8:30 p.m. Sunday evening, March 30, 220 W. 86th St. Contr. 75c.

SUNDAY FORUM at Jefferson School presents an outstanding cultural event in the field of music—Shostakovich's Oration "Song of the Forest." Speaker: Sidney Finkelshteyn, who will analyze Shostakovich's music before and after Shostakovich's criticism. Sunday at 8 p.m. Refreshments. Fee \$1. Half price for students. 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C. WA 9-1000.

Brooklyn

ARTHUR KAHN, noted lecturer, will speak Sunday, March 30 at the Brighton Comm. Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic: "6 months around America."

Coming

CONCERT. The Balalaika Symphonic Orchestra. Alexander Kutin, conductor, 35 Male Chorus, Alexander Nichil, soloist, Saturday evening, April 5. Tickets \$1.20-\$1.80 and \$2.40 at box office of the Mosque Theatre, Newark, New Jersey. Bambergers, Kresge.

SCOOP! THE NEW CHINA
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Steel Talks Still Deadlocked

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mobilization czar Charles E. Wilson today met with wage and price "stabilizers" for three hours in an effort to put through his "plan" for settlement of the steel dispute but no decision was reached and it appeared that the next move will be President Truman's.

An "action statement" promised earlier by Wilson was cancelled. Chairman Nathan Feinsinger of the Wage Stabilization Board and Ellis Arnall, the price controller, with whom Wilson met had no statements.

Feinsinger did say, however, that Wilson did not ask his board to withdraw its wage proposal. It appeared that Wilson was seeking a formula that would make big price boosts for the steel companies "legal."

No further meetings of "stabilizers" (Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

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W. German Papers, Leaders Hail Soviet Bid as Peace Step

BERLIN, March 27.—Approval of the Soviet proposal for four-power talks to achieve a united, peaceful, neutral Germany is mounting in West Germany. Leading newspapers, prominent political figures and organizations are among those welcoming the Soviet bid. "With its proposals for a peace

THE MAIN THING IS: BEGIN THE TALKS

By ALAN MAX

With the publication of the Soviet Union's proposals for a peaceful, independent German, and the State Department's reply the German question is now being widely discussed. All those people in our country who are genuinely concerned with peace now have the responsibility to give the question the most searching thought and draw the conclusions for proper action.

For two weeks most of the country was deliberately kept in the dark about the draft principles which the Soviet Union suggested for discussion, while inviting consideration of all other proposals that might be presented.

Dorothy Thompson noted in the Chicago News last Friday (March 21) that while the Soviet government handed the American ambassador its note on March 10, "the exact text of that note was never released (by the State Department) to the American press—only a by-no-means-clear synopsis. . . . Our Administration misrepresented the contents of the note, saying it contained nothing new. That is not a fact. . . . The fact is that in 30 years of journalism, I have never known such pressure for conformity, such withholding of basic historical knowledge, such ready-made interpretations and apologies for policies and so much official propaganda as exists today."

As a matter of fact, the State Department did not release the Soviet note until last Tuesday evening—11 days after its receipt—and then only when it was ready to publish the U. S. reply.

POST DISSATISFIED

The New York Post on Wednesday expressed sharp dissatisfaction with the State Department's reply. The Post, a Social-Democratic paper, is generally in full-agreement with the war-program of Washington. It is significant that on the vital question of Germany, the Post finds it necessary to disagree. Significant—but not surprising, for the Post's readers must include many refugees themselves from the Buchenwalds, and many more whose relatives and friends were ruthlessly destroyed by the Nazis whom the State Department now proposes to return to military power.

It is true that in typical Social-Democratic fashion, the Post misrepresents the Soviet proposal and calls it an abandonment of its opposition to German remilitarization and renazification. I do not propose to discuss these questions here again as they have been dealt with already in several articles and editorials in the Daily Worker.

The Post adds that there has been a shift of policy (by the Soviet Union) "as cynical and as far-reaching as the Nazi-Soviet pact and the Rapallo agreement of an earlier area." Readers of the Post should be reminded



ACHESON

that the Rapallo agreement of 1922 between the Soviet Union and the Weimar Republic of Germany followed the attempts by the Western powers to strangle the young Soviet Republic economically after having failed to do so in their war of intervention. The Rapallo agreement was a trade agreement which broke through the noose which the Western powers were trying to draw around the Soviet Union. Readers of the Post can judge for themselves whether to be happy or downcast over the fact that the Soviet Republic was able to strengthen itself

economically by this agreement with the result that when Hitler's army marched East in June of 1941, it came up against a mighty people's army led by Stalin rather than a cardboard army led by the Czar or a Kerensky.

The Soviet-German non-aggression pact of 1939 was another successful effort to break the stranglehold which the Western powers tried to fasten on the Soviet Union at Munich. It gave the Soviet Union time to prepare for the world-shaking defeat part of Hitler's divisions.

NEW THINGS

However, the Post says some important new things in its editorial. The Post admits that there is no threat of Soviet military aggression in Europe. "The evidence, we repeat, is that the threat in Europe no longer takes which it later gave to the greater the form of sudden blitzkrieg," says the Post.

The Post does go on to repeat the old one about the "threat" being a threat of "internal war, a strategy of division," etc.—the usual National Association of Manufacturers definition whereby even a strike in Wisconsin can be called Soviet aggression.

However, if there is no threat of Soviet military action, then what becomes of the alibi upon which the whole war program of Washington is based?

The Post, in fact, says that this policy, at least as regards (Continued on Page 6)

treaty with Germany, the Soviet Union brought a current of fresh air into the international atmosphere which has been suffocating for a long time," the West German paper Mittelbayerische Zeitung, appearing in Regensburg, states and demands that negotiations be started without delay.

The paper Deutsche Gemeinschaft of Munich writes: "The Soviet Union has done what the United States neglected. It has put forward a plan for an all-German peace treaty. . . . We will see whether the others will remain anxiously on the cellar of their 'no' or whether they will dare to negotiate."

Stressing the economic side of the note, the Wuppertaler Generalanzeiger comments: "We must remain on good terms with the east to recommence our former relations which bound us once to the profit of both sides."

The Heilbronner Stimme writes: "In our opinion the serious attempt to clear the international situation with diplomatic action is more persuasive for the people than the constant painting on-the-wall of a danger in which nobody believes."

The progressive Neue Volkszeitung carries a declaration of the miners' leader and Communist Deputy in the Bonn Parliament, Willy Agartz, who said: "The peace treaty with Germany will give us the possibility to solve all the problems of the miners according to their wishes."

"The Soviet note presents concrete possibilities for the realization of the unity of Germany," Social Democratic deputy of the Bonn Parliament Siegfried Bensch declared at a public meeting of the (Continued on Page 6)

Baltimore Judge Puts Own Version On Smith Act

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Federal Judge Calvin W. Chesnut today overruled all defense motions of the six Smith Act victims with the bald assertion that appeals court rulings show that "the purposes of the CP are a crime under the Smith Act."

When defense attorney Harold Buchman disputed this interpretation of the high court's decisions, the judge said:

"If the Communist Party has the present object of advocating the overthrow of government, and if a person joins the Party knowing these purposes, that is a violation of the Smith Act."

The judge had earlier asserted that "the evidence tends to show that the Communist Party advocates the overthrow of government

by force and violence."

The judge's statement, observers said, follows the general line of Judge Michael Musmanno of Pennsylvania, author of the Musmanno Act making Party membership a crime.

The six defendants rested their cases with the testimony of Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Marxist historian. The Communist Party expels any member who advocates "force and violence," Aptheker testified. History shows, he said, that violence always is started by a small desperate ruling class resist-

(Continued on Page 6)

Mass Action Saves Life of Framed Baltimore Negro

By ROB F. HALL

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Gov. Theodore McKeldin today commuted the death sentence of Thomas A. Edwards, Negro sugar refinery worker, to life imprisonment and indirectly conceded the correctness of the Daily Worker story published Nov. 29, 1948, exposing the conviction as a crude frameup.

"I would not want to have on my conscience the putting to death of any man whose guilt is in doubt," the governor said in a 10,000-word statement in announcing the commutation.

The Civil Rights Congress, which has helped rally mass support for Edwards since his arrest, said a campaign must be gotten under way to demand the unconditional release of the young Negro veteran.

Edwards, a member of the United Packinghouse Workers, (Continued on Page 6)

QUEEN'S GROUP SEES YONKERS OFFICIALS ABOUT KILLER COP

YONKERS, N. Y., March 27.—A delegation of six Negro and white women of the Queens County Civil Rights Congress called on city and county officials here yesterday to prosecute Stanley LaBensky in what they described as the "genocidal" murder of Wyatt and James Blacknall.

Headed by Evelyn Fisher, the delegation talked with Westchester District Attorney George Fanelli by phone and with Yonkers City Manager Curran in person.

Fanelli, whose white supremacist bias has evoked demands for his removal in the case, told the delegation the case was being handled.

The City Manager, whom the delegation talked with at city hall, year clerk's job in Jamaica, B.W.I., the county authorities.

The delegation insisted, however, that he ask the City Council to act and he agreed to take the matter up with the Council "informally."

CONFERENCE TO MAP MAY DAY PLANS SATURDAY 1 P.M.

St. Nicholas Sports Center
53 W. 66 St.

BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM RIPS USE OF FIRE BOMBS ON KOREAN PEOPLE

The American use of napalm (jellied gasoline) bombs on the people of Korea is "an even greater disgrace to mankind than the bomb which blotted out Hiroshima," the Bishop of Birmingham, England, has charged. The British prelate issued his dramatic indictment of the U. S. government's use of the horror weapon in a speech made March 2 in Birmingham.

Although Bishop E. W. Barnes is a high ranking dignitary of the Church of England, his sensation-

al speech has been kept out of the pages of the American daily press.

Denouncing the use by Gen. Ridgway's forces of the napalm bomb, Dr. Barnes, in a speech carried in the Birmingham Post, declared this "sort of jellied petrol, which is becoming the standard U. S. weapon for air bombing, seems to be even more dreadful than the forms of atomic energy used in Japan. If the accounts one reads of it are true, it is an even greater disgrace to

mankind than the bomb which blotted out Hiroshima."

As a Christian pacifist, he said, he had always been prepared to speak for peace "with an enthusiasm which has often been unguarded and may have been unwise."

"I am not a Communist; I have never been one and I have always had a certain sympathy with the British tradition which is hesitant as regards new political and social functions. But I have not got that apparently instinctive hostility

to Communism which I rather suspect ultimately springs from national antipathy to the Russian point of view."

He warned against the creation of a West European Army as conceived of under the North Atlantic Treaty with West German participation, declaring that he regarded with horror such an army with "a German finger on the trigger."

Bishop Barnes also showed his distrust of and hostility to the fight-China program being de-

veloped in London and Washington. Despite the prevalent anti-Communism, he noted, the harm suffered in the last two wars was primarily of German and secondarily of Italian origin.

Instead of viewing People's China as aggressive, he said, "I wonder if it is not more rightly to be regarded as the beginning of a new social development, a transformation which, in the end will give to China, with its great and ancient civilization, the leadership of human progress."

Politicos Fear Peace Slate's Appeal

By MICHAEL SINGER

Professional politicians, unlike professional liberals, are very much aware of the enormous balance of power held by the peace vote in the November presidential elections. This vote will be reflected most decisively on the Progressive Party line.

It is because of this potential upsurge among the electorate that strategists in the major political camps are eyeing the National Committee meeting of the Progressive Party in Chicago March 29-30.

Already on the ballot in New York, Connecticut, California, and Montana by virtue of its 1948 presidential votes, the PP has also been certified in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Reports on the ballot situation in other states, including those states where petitions have already been filed, will probably be one of the highlights of the Chicago conference.

Observers with a keen ear to the shifting electoral tides taking place in the nation recall that four years ago the PP was the balance of power in three states, New York, Michigan and Maryland.

The PP polled 509,000 in the Empire State, the overwhelming margin of difference between Democratic victory and defeat. The Truman camp lost the state's 47 electoral votes in 1948 with 2,780,000 votes against the Republican's 2,841,000.

In Michigan the Progressive ticket totaled more than 46,000 votes, the Democrats 1,003,000 and the GOP 1,039,000. In Maryland the 10,000 Progressive Party ballots was the balance of power for the state's eight electoral votes.

OTHER STATES

Today, even more than then, there are a whole series of states where a shift of Progressive votes constitutes the decisive margin between victory and defeat for major party candidates.

In California, with 25 electoral votes, Connecticut with eight, Delaware with three and Idaho with four, the Progressive Party showing in 1948 and its potential ballots next November may decide a close race. Possibilities are not remote for this balance of power to be struck in Indiana with 13 electoral votes, Nevada with three, New Jersey with 16, Ohio with 25, Penn-

sylvania with 35 and Massachusetts with 18.

Given today's situation with a tremendous and conscious shift of independent-minded voters away from the two-party camp of war and corruption, and the growth of the peace movement nationally, down-to-earth political observers say that the Progressive Party may well constitute the marginal difference in November in 265 of the nation's 531 electoral votes.

ILLINOIS MANEUVERS

An instance of this potential is the desperate maneuvers used by politicians in Illinois to keep the party off the ballot. Despite its far greater qualifying petitions over the Socialist and Prohibition Parties, the PP was disqualified in 1948 and again in 1950. In Illinois both Republicans and Democrats ganged up against their major threat, the most focal point for a rising electorate. Their actions exposed the deep fears of old-line parties to the vote-getting magnetism inherent in the peace and democratic program of the Progressive Party.

In the two weeks since the nomination of Vincent R. Hallinan, noted attorney, and Mrs. Charlotte Bass, famed Negro editor, for president and vice-president, respectively, the Progressive Party signature campaign has gone over the top. In Ohio and Illinois the party has been certified and official acknowledgment of its place on the ballot is expected in time for the Chi-

cago conference.

The meeting in the Windy City will hear the two candidates make their formal nomination acceptance speeches to the National Committee. Other major actions will be a report by Progressive Party national secretary B. C. Baldwin, a state-by-state action review, a fundamental policy statement, a report on campaign finances, development of an electoral movement in rural areas and creation of a Farm Committee, and plans and dates for the National Convention.

A highly-awaited report will be that dealing with the Negro vote and the Committee is expected to deliver a searching and powerful stimulus to the spreading coalition struggle for Negro rights and Negro security.

ALP Dinner to Trupin Sunday

Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, Rev. Edward McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church; Leon Straus, international vice-president, Fur and Leather Union and several other prominent trade union leaders are tendering a testimonial dinner to Julian C. Trupin this Sunday evening, 7 p.m. at American Labor Hall, 1723 Boston Road, Bronx.

An Italian-style dinner will be served and Martha Schlammé as well as other Broadway artists, will entertain. Subscription, \$1.50, includes the dinner.

WE BLOCKED OUT UMT, NOW END KOREA WAR, SAYS MOTHER

CHICAGO, March 27.—A Glenwood, Ill., mother calls on the women of America to follow the defeat of Universal Military Training with another successful drive, this one to end the war in Korea. Mrs. Joseph De Young writes to the Chicago Tribune Letters column on March 14:

"Now we women and mothers of America have shown our power by defeating UMT. Let us swamp our Senators and Congressmen with demands to stop this bloodshed in Korea. It can be done by mothers."

GI, Home from Korea, Tells People the War Is 'Senseless'

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 27.—The following story of an interview with a veteran of the Korean war appeared this week in the Binghamton Press:

A Binghamton infantryman, home on rotation leave from the Korean war, regards the war as "senseless" and his home at 141 Washington Street as "a lovely, lovely place."

Pfc. Jack E. Seeley came home to his family's small apartment at 141 Washington Street last Saturday. He'll celebrate his 20th birthday with his family tomorrow.

He last was in Binghamton 14 months ago, shortly before he was sent to Korea. Besides the added age he apparently has brought back with him the raw sophistication of war, and the cynicism that is an integral part of it.

He is not reticent about expressing his views.

"You feel that the war and its killing is senseless. It's supposed to be a police action, but it isn't. The soft-spoken youth said that

his officers have spent some time talking to him and others in his company about reasons for the Korean war but indicated that somehow their reasons were not adequate.

He also carried from Korea a Purple Heart and the memory of four months in a Japanese hospital. He was wounded last September in the left arm after six months of combat duty.

Jack has been in the Army 33 months. He enlisted shortly after his 17th birthday. He trained at Fort Dix, N. J. and Fort Monroe, Va., before his Korean assignment.

His leave expires April 14 when he reports to the Army reservation at Indiantown Gap, Pa., for reassignment. He doesn't want to return to Korea (besides the war he also dislikes the hills) but would like to go on to Germany "to see some more of the world."

Jack said he plans to remain in the Army when his original three-year enlistment is up in June. He (Continued on Page 4)

RUBBER LOCAL'S LEADERS FACE COURT THREAT IN STRIKE

Special to the Daily Worker

AKRON, O., March 27.—Amid widespread rumors of a citywide labor protest stoppage in the event of an unfavorable decision, Common Pleas Judge Bernard J. Roetz has announced that he will give his decision at 10 a.m. Friday morning in the trial of leaders of Local 5, CIO United Rubber Workers.

The trial of local union president George R. Bass and eight union division leaders ended Wednesday after testimony by both union and B. F. Goodrich Company officials. The latter are demanding that the union leadership be cited for contempt for allegedly violating the Court's strikebreaking injunction. A paralysis is gripping the giant plant of the Goodrich Rubber Co. here as a result of the company's inability to get materials through the picket line of its striking office workers. Some 5,000 of the company's 12,500 employees were laid off earlier this week, and more followed later.

There is talk here that if penalties are imposed upon the nine leaders of Goodrich Local 5 of the United Rubber Workers, charged with contempt of the injunction issued against the strikers, all of the union's 60,000 members in this rubber center may strike. The union's leaders admit that the URW is facing a serious attack.

In the meantime, in the Akron

Beacon Journal a copy of the Akron Rubber Worker, a bulletin issued by the Summit County Communist Party, was blown up into a "red scare." The Beacon Journal coupled this with the Senator Humphrey Committee hearings on new legislation to bar "Communist-dominated" unions from collective bargaining rights. Its editorial, however went to some lengths to link the Humphrey Committee formula to the Akron situation, because the union involved in the strike is not "Communist-dominated" by any stretch of imagination. The editorial, therefore, said:

"Actually, a union doesn't need to be Communist-dominated or be led by Communists in order to constitute a potential danger to industrial security. All it needs, really, is irresponsibility."

It was on grounds of so-called "irresponsibility" that the Beacon Journal had been denouncing the leaders of Local 5, including its head, George Bass.

Whipped into line by Beacon Journal redbaiting, Walter Childers, vice-president of Local 5, complained in the ABJ that "Communists are quick to spread their policies of anti-capitalism every time a strike occurs."

Leo Dugan, executive secretary of the Akron CIO Council, also expressed dislike for the Communist Party's bulletin, which called

for solidarity of all workers in support of the strikers.

The Communist Party here was quick to come back with another issue of its bulletin headed, "An Open Letter to Leo Dugan and Walter Childers." The bulletin noted that the Beacon Journal's headline over a story, "Goodrich Pickets Decry Red Interest in Strike," did not cite a single name of alleged strikers who objected to the Communist bulletin, but only the names of the two officers.

A labor leader who knows the labor-baiting record of the Beacon Journal should be suspicious if he is quoted favorably by it, said the Communist bulletin.

"Let's look at the record," the bulletin continues. "On Feb. 29 the ABJ attacked the strike editorially as 'feckish and futile' in almost the same words used in the company ad. On March 6, the ABJ took off against George Bass, describing his denunciation of Judge Roetz as 'hypocritical,' saying 'one might almost call it a 'new low' in labor leadership.'"

Further, when the pickets courageously tackled the vicious injunction, the ABJ (on March 17) went after the pickets and yourself, Leo Dugan, for your proper denunciation of the injunction."

"This record could hardly be called sympathetic to labor. And the CIO Council of which you, Leo Dugan, are secretary, found it necessary to criticize the ABJ

for its anti-strike, anti-labor attitude.

"Obviously the purpose of the ABJ story was not to help or support the strike. The ABJ is interested in breaking the strike. Then why the story, and why does the ABJ want to inject the 'red issue'?"

"The purpose of the ABJ story was to get union leaders to 'decry' and 'repudiate' the Communists. Having achieved this, the ABJ will NOW demand that the union leaders repudiate anything on which the red label may be placed. And the ABJ will do the labeling!"

"Suppose the ABJ, speaking for the company, says the picketing is a 'red tactic.' Will the union give up its picket line?"

"Suppose the fight against the injunction continues and the ABJ says this is a 'typical red maneuver' will the union surrender to the injunction?"

"And the ABJ's Friday editorial shows that it is laying a new trap. If it cannot make pro-Communist charges stick against Local 5, it is preparing to charge the union with 'irresponsibility.' . . ."

The bulletin, after stressing the need for unity in the struggle, concludes:

"Brothers Childers and Dugan: we have no quarrel with you. Our quarrel is with the company. Let's stay with R. Don't fall for the tricks of the ABJ and its redbaiting."

Report Truman Wants Stevenson As Candidate

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—The Post-Dispatch said today President Truman is seeking to persuade Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois to become the administration's candidate for the Presidency.

The newspaper, in a copyrighted story by its chief Washington correspondent, Raymond P. Brandt, said Truman had offered all the influence of his office to get Stevenson the Democratic nomination if he decides to enter the race.

The Illinois Governor, it is said, was selected as the "strongest man for continuing the administration's foreign policy and as one who would be a unifying influence within the Democratic Party."

Germans Hail Beethoven, Advocate of Unity, Peace

BERLIN.—The contribution of Ludwig von Beethoven to the flowering of Germany's democratic culture was emphasized in a declaration by the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) of the German Democratic Republic on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the composer's death. Beethoven died on March 26, 1827.

Pointing out that Beethoven's work "is a profound source of strength in the struggle for the unity of our country and the preservation of peace," the statement continues:

"The historical significance of Beethoven lies in the fact that his creative work is intimately linked with the democratic aspirations of progressive mankind of his time. His gigantic artistic stature and the great humanistic ideas of his works grew out of the struggle for these revolutionary aims."

Beethoven was born at Bonn in 1770. The statement points to the deep contrast between Bonn at the end of the 18th century and the Bonn of today. Then, young Beethoven studied at the Bonn University and absorbed from his teachers enthusiastic sentiments about the French revolution. Today, however, the statement declares:

"Bonn has become the center from which originate the efforts to undermine through Cosmopolitanism the great treasure of German culture. Bonn has become the center from which emanates foreign domination of millions of Germans; where fratricidal war and hatred of peoples is instigated; where Beethoven's lofty demands for peace and friendship between peoples are trampled upon."

The contact with the great currents of his time form the basis for Beethoven's creative work. His disappointments with Napoleon after he had himself crowned emperor and became an oppressor of other peoples is revealed in the statement, as well as the fact that Beethoven tore up the title page of his Third Symphony which originally bore the name "Napoleon." When Beethoven learned about Napoleon's victory in the battle at Jena, he commented: "What a pity I don't know as much about the art of warfare as I do about the art of music. I would beat him."

Citing the many instances when Beethoven made patriotic ideas and personalities the center of his musical creation, as in "Egmont," the Central Committee statement declares:

"The separatist peace treaty which the narrow-minded German barons made with Napoleon to maintain their own corrupt domination, and the servility with which they provided him with German soldiers for the attack on Russia, was considered a national disgrace by Beethoven. He wrote to his publisher: 'What do you think of this dead peace?'"

The statement then deals with Beethoven's integral personality as musician, thinker and fighter, as expressed by himself in 1800 in a letter to friends: "Not only as an artist, but also as a human being you shall find me better, more perfect." The Party declaration then asserts:

"We honor in Beethoven the son of our people, the courageous fighter for progress, the troubadour of brotherly friendship between peoples, the passionate messenger for peace."

"It was self-evident to Beethoven that music, which is called upon to fulfill great social tasks, must be based on folk character. The basis of Beethoven's music is therefore German folk music which penetrates all his works in melody, rhythm and character."

In this way, Beethoven brought his contemporaries a message which never before had been expressed so fully with equal clarity and consciousness: the message

that peace and liberty cannot be won by dreaming and waiting, hoping and evading, but that they must be fought for. A hero, to him, was one who bravely defended the interests of the people, who fought for his country and the progress of mankind and who was ready to give his life for this cause. We encounter Beethoven's ideal of a hero in the personality of a peoples' hero, the representative of the progressive forces of society."

The statement of the Central Committee of the SED then speaks of Beethoven's two main works of his latest period, the "Missa Solemnis" and the "Ninth Symphony."

"In the 'Missa Solemnis' he gave the old text of Holy Mass a new, contemporary and fighting significance through the unique way of setting it to music. But above all, he formulated his liberal, fighting ideas in the 'Ninth Symphony.' In its final movement he created a new type of symphonic music and, in a penetrating and perfect manner, gave musical expression to the

concept of liberation of mankind and the brotherhood of peoples in the 'Lied an die Freude' written by Friedrich von Schiller."

"The things for which Beethoven struggled and which he sensed the future would bring, became reality through the Great Socialist October Revolution, in the establishment of Soviet power. When the people of the Soviet Union received the Stalin Constitution in 1936, Beethoven's 'Ninth Symphony' was played."

"On the eve of the founding of our Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the delegates heard the inspiring music of Beethoven's 'Ninth Symphony' which filled them with strength and confidence."

The statement of the Central Committee of the SED closes with an appeal to all patriotic Germans to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the death of Beethoven "in the tradition of the best sons of our people, in the spirit of struggle for national unity and independence, for peace and mutual friendship of all peoples."

LLOYD L. BROWN WRITES ON NEGROES VS. SMITH ACT

STAND UP FOR FREEDOM. The Negro people vs. the Smith Act. By Lloyd L. Brown. New Century. New York. 11 pp. Five cents.

Lloyd L. Brown, associate editor of Masses and Mainstream and author of the working class novel, "Iron City," has written a vital pamphlet on the meaning of the Smith Act for the Negro people and their struggle for liberation.

"The Smith Act," he writes, "affects all Americans, but it affects Negro Americans in a special way."

Just as the original title of the law, the Alien Registration Act of 1940, was "concealing," Brown points out, the name Smith Act, is "revealing"—because its author, Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, "is one of the most vicious and powerful enemies of the Negro people in the country."

Briefly and simply, but convincingly, Brown traces the history of laws and Supreme Court rulings—like the Dred Scott decision and the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Supreme Court ruling of 1896 which justified all Jim Crow laws and the crime of white supremacy—and he recalls how "no Americans have been more concerned about law than our people, the Negro people. No Americans have had to be more concerned. That's because we always have had to fight for our rights under laws that are supposed to apply to all citizens; and because we've had to fight laws made against us."

Brown then shows how the Smith Act is aimed not at the Communists alone but is a "deadly menace to every effort of the Negro people to win for themselves first-class citizenship and equal rights."

He stresses that men and women have already been jailed under the Smith Act for fighting for Negro rights—men like Benjamin J. Davis and Henry Winston, "national leaders of the Negro people"; and other men and women like Claudia Jones, Potts Perry, James Jackson and Benjamin L. Caveathers, also "militant Negro leaders," have been indicted.

Brown cites the wide array of Negro leaders of varying political views who have denounced the Smith Act and who call for its repeal.

"The enemies of the Negro people," he concludes, "are the enemies of democracy. Our interests are in common with the

vast majority of the people—the working people, the decent-minded men and women of all national groups, trade unionists, progressive middle-class and professional people."

"Our duty is clear and urgent—to unite together with our white friends and allies in order to keep our country, which we love and which we have done so much to build, from being driven further down the road toward a police-state-fascism."—R. F.

Film on China Tops Records, Says Stanley

Dear Dave Platt:

It might interest you and your readers to know that before I booked "The New China" into the Stanley, many people with whom I discussed the matter were rather skeptical of the success of such a venture. I was told that the American people were not particularly interested in that far-off country, that people were not interested in what was going on in China today. I was told that the Chinese themselves would neither support a film showing Chinese life under the Mao Tse-tung government nor attend any Chinese films showing uptown or on Broadway.

That they were wrong was amply demonstrated by the fact that "The New China" is probably the most successful picture shown at the Stanley in recent years, and how they were wrong about the support of the Chinese population!

By actual count, easily 25 percent of the audience consists of Chinese patrons in all walks of life. Considering the small Chinese population in New York, this writer is forced to conclude that before the film run is ended more than 90 percent of the Chinese residents of the metropolitan area will have seen that splendid film, "The New China," and in addition every day brings in new Chinese groups from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and many other states. In addition to that, thousands of Chinese students have been attending the showing of "The New China" on mass.

I want to add that practically without exception the response of the audience to the film has been extremely gratifying. In plain words, the people love it.

Sincerely,

DAVID FINE,
Manager, Stanley Theatre.

on the scoreboard

—by lester rodney

A Lot of Things, Including 'Poetry'

IT WAS A springlike morning yesterday and in a couple of weeks they'll be playing baseball. The guy in the subway looked at the headline on the back page of somebody else's tabloid—KNICKS WIN, MAKE NBA SEMIS—laughed and said, "They still playing?"

You really can't blame him for asking. The pros started way back before it got really cold, while Saturday's heroes were still basking it out on the gridiron. Since then there's been sleet and snow, rain and ice, dust and mud. Suddenly it's spring and here are the Knicks getting into the semis with Syracuse, who they must have played 30 times during the year. That'll last them all through next week and if they win they'll probably be going strong against Rochester or Minneapolis when the Cims have already lost eight in a row.

This all inspires great poetry.

THE KNICKS, THE KNICKS

The seasons change, the months go by
But still the Knicks keep playing
Circuses, rodeos, college tournaments
Ice Shows, Dog Shows make their journeys
Empty seats make Irish tire-ish
But still the Knicks keep playing
The fans are sick of constant Knicks
How long, how long—As long as they're paying!

Knicks, Knicks, Knicks, Knicks
Racing up and down again—
Knicks, Knicks, Knicks, Knicks
It's a hundred fourteen to a hundred and ten!

Knicks, Knicks, Knicks, Knicks

Lapchick kicks,
McGuire slicks,
Fort Wayne they lick,
Never no fix,
With the refs they bick,
Writers picks,
The breaks are still quicks . . .

How long, how long, the fans start saying
The Knicks reply—"AS LONG AS THEY'RE PAYING!"

KIDDING ASIDE, Knick fans, the above culture is not intended in any way as a rap at the tired and gallant players, who certainly rate a big hand for cutting down tough (but also tired) Boston in the rubber game away from home in a league where away from home means so much . . . and all without Vince Boryla.

Also on the extended-basketball side, there's the Olympic trout tourney coming up Saturday, Monday and Tuesday nights. With Kansas having walloped St. Johns for the NCAA title, Saturday night's program now pits La Salle, MIT winners, in a repeat against St. Johns. The redoubtable Philadelphians, unless they have lost their edge, which isn't likely, figure to put St. Johns out of the Helsinki running and come up Monday night in a really interesting college game—La Salle vs. Kansas—the MIT winner against the NCAA winner, with a look at this prolific scoring 6-9 Lovelette, the pride of Kansas (from Terra Haute, Indiana, of course).

The winner of that one will automatically supply seven members of the U. S. Olympic team. The other seven will come from the AAU finalist, which will play the college finalist Tuesday night. This is passing interesting in light of the suspicious being cast by certain bigwigs on the pure state of amateurism of Soviet athletes.

So amateur are the AAU basketball teams that when Bob Kurland graduated from Oklahoma A&M and went shopping for the best offer, he turned down the Knicks' proffered \$25,000 with a loud chuckle in favor of the offer of the Phillips Oilers.

FINALLY ON THE upcoming basketball front there's one of the rare and always anxiously awaited Garden visits by the Harlem Globetrotters—who play a college all-star team in both afternoon and night games. The caliber of the stars recruited to face them on the coast to coast tour insures the bringing out of the Trotters' best. On tap are West Virginia's Mark Workman, voted by the New York scribes the season's top visiting college player, Nick Kladis of Loyola, Carl McNulty of Purdue, Jim Iverson of Kansas State, Sam Miranda of Indiana, Benny Purcell of Murray State, Rod Fletcher, captain of Illinois' powerhouse, Bill Mikvy of Temple, Leroy Lofie of Notre Dame and Leo Terrill of N. C. State.

DID YOU KNOW DEPT: Little Albania, since its transformation from a landowners' dictatorship to a people's democracy, has experienced a phenomenal upswing in sports activity, which is almost automatic in such cases. Last year its athletes bettered 126 previous Albanian records in all fields of sports, including a whole new set of 42 track and field records and 27 swimming records.

MY FAVORITE article in yesterday's New York Times: Writing from Castaneda, Herbert L. Matthews complains of "the political immaturity" of the Communist people. To them, he says, the U. S. State Department outcry about "communism" is "merely a trick to perpetuate United States economic domination in general, and the welfare of the United Fruit Co. in particular."

That's the most mature immaturity Matthews ever saw!

REPORTS FROM PITTSBURGH indicate that Branch Rickey wants to end the lily-whiteness of the Pirates but on Jim Crow terms. He wants to be sure that the first Negro player is not just an ordinary big league player but a special kind of star! In line with this, the report goes on, Pittsburgh has turned down a deal with the Giants involving their veteran outfielder George Metkovich and catcher Ray Noble. The latter might just be the Pirates' best catcher and about the fourth best in the league. This apparently doesn't measure up to Rickey's double standards for ballplayers . . . and any way he explains it this is still crude Jim Crow discrimination, about which Pittsburgh workers should certainly have something to say.

Open Fight on Firms Which Won't Employ Negro Women Workers

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO, March 27.—A brilliant new chapter in the heroic story of Negro womanhood's struggle for equality and freedom was recorded here last Sunday when 225 delegates and observers from organizations throughout Chicago gathered in a spirited all-day conference on "Rights of Negro Women" called by the Greater Chicago Negro Labor Council.

Spearheaded by militant Negro women representing trade union and community groups, the meeting at Packinghouse Labor Center marked the emergence of a fighting organization of women united in a program to halt job discrimination and promote employment of Negro women in offices and skilled industry jobs.

Charging that "business and industrial enterprises in Chicago are guilty of jimcrow against Negro women," the parley, in which white men and women participated as well, unanimously endorsed a campaign for reversal of discriminatory practices in this area.

Named in one resolution were Sears Roebuck and Co., and the major packing corporations, Armour's, Swift's and Wilson's,

charged with barring Negro women from their office personnel.

MRS. OCTAVIA HAWKINS, secretary-treasurer of Local 453, United Auto Workers, CIO, presented government statistics indicating that 56 percent of Chicago's Negro women workers are employed in low-paying service occupations, while a small percentage work in white collar jobs.

"There are very few Negro women in factory jobs," Mrs. Hawkins declared, "and they are employed at the dirtiest sweatshop work, have the least security on their jobs, and work the fewest number of months per year of any labor group."

Filling out the picture of Chicago's second-class treatment of the non-white woman worker were reports by delegates to the conference.

A WOMAN employed by a steel mill in South Chicago told how Negro women had been ordered to shovel snow outside the plant and threatened with dismissal if they refused.

A white school teacher disclosed that Negro women qualified to teach in Chicago public schools were refused employment by the Board of Education, despite its widespread complaints of a shortage of teachers.

"We must fight for employment of Negro teachers, not only to a greater degree in the Negro communities, but particularly on jobs throughout the city."

A Negro woman, active in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union described the discrimination rampant against Negro women working in the needle trades, where they receive lower

wages than white women, and are subject to frequent la-offs.

A MALE delegate, describing government hiring practices, charged: "The U. S. government is the largest individual jimcrow employer in the nation."

A Mexican woman, heading a delegation of 11 from a local union of the United Packinghouse Workers, told of the discrimination meted out to Mexican workers, and of the common bond of Mexican and Negro women in their fight "for a decent life for our children."

ASSERTING that white women bear a major responsibility in winning job rights for Negro women, Mrs. Pat Lewis, staff member of the Packinghouse Workers Union, told the gathering:

"Unity of Negro and white workers is a question of bread and butter, of life and death, for all of us. If the Negro women were not discriminated against, the employer could not hold over the head of the white woman the threat that he will give her job to a Negro woman for lower wages."

Running through the remarks of many speakers was recognition of the part that denial of civil rights to the Negro people has played in the U. S. foreign policy of war against colonial peoples.

"Our battle is merged with the struggles of millions of colonial peoples everywhere," declared Mrs. Hawkins.

PROFITEERS and warmakers in our government know that if the Negro people had their full democratic rights, they would be voted out of office, and their program of Taft-Hartley laws, wage freezes, and war voted out as well," said Mrs. Lewis.

A program for labor action to secure jobs for Negro women was outlined by Mr. Jack Burch, vice-president of District II of the United Electrical Workers. He proposed a national campaign for more jobs, for job training and upgrading of Negro women already employed, and for education of white workers on the need to force hiring of Negroes.

He called for inclusion of an FEPC clause in all union contracts modeled on the clause approved by the recent convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati, and urged building of the Council in Chicago to further this program.

B'klyn Women's Peace Luncheon Set for April 3

The Brooklyn Peace Council and the women's neighborhood peace groups of the Crown Heights, Flatbush, Midwood, Kings Highway, Avenue U, Sheepshead Bay, Brighton Beach and Sea Gate communities are sponsoring a Women's Peace Luncheon at Seidel's Restaurant, 2101 Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn on April 3 at 12:30 p.m.

Speakers will be Ma Than E, prominent woman from Burma, now with the UN Radio Division; Shirley Graham, American biographer and novelist and Mrs. Halois Moorhead, executive secretary of the American Women for Peace.

The Rev. Milton A. Calamison, minister of the Cylon Presbyterian Church will deliver the invocation. Anita Crystal, Brooklyn actress, will do dramatic readings from the literature of peace.

Binghamton Citizens Defend Rights of Communist Party

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 25.—Only on in seven persons polled by the Binghamton Sun unequivocally believed that American Communists should be deprived of their Constitutional rights. The response to the poll, in a paper which is the organ of the open-shop, anti-labor Endicott-Johnson Shoe Co. demonstrated that the people remain firm in their defense of democratic rights for all, despite the violent red-baiting campaigns to which they have been subjected.

Three readers of the paper said (March 1) that such Constitutional rights should be denied only "if" it becomes proven that the Communist Party proposes the "overthrow of our government." This response indicated that, despite all the slanders published in the press and in the face of the frame-up trials of Communist leaders and Supreme Court approval for the Smith Act, the people have not been convinced that Communists advocate force and violence.

Here are some of the replies to the question, "Do you think American Communists should continue to have the protection of their 'Constitutional Rights?'"

"If it can be proven without a question of doubt that the Communists propose the overthrow of our government, then they should be deprived of their constitutional rights. Otherwise they should be entitled to the same rights as any other political party."—Guido Iacovelli, 113 Nanticoke Ave., Endicott.

"Yes, because if rights are denied we will only be helping them to defeat all we stand for. I believe we must maintain our own liberties at all costs."—Dan Pino, Endicott attorney.

"Absolutely. We all should have the protection of every constitutional right regardless of condition."—Rubel Newcombe, 117 Harding Ave., Endwell.

TEACHER CONDEMNS OATH, WILL RESIGN HIS POST

EASTON, Pa., March 27.—In a statement warning that the Nazis also demanded "loyalty oaths" a teacher has refused to sign the state's new thought control oath.

He is Paul W. Goulding, 37, a teacher at Nazareth High School. He declared: "The Nazis required a loyalty oath and many went along, saying it didn't make any difference, but later protests were of no use."

In a statement to the School Board, Goulding said he is "neither Communist nor subversive," but must say no to the spirit of the oath.

PREVIOUSLY, Philadelphia's District Attorney, Richardson Dilworth, had blasted "loyalty" inquisitions, mass hysteria and witch-hunts, he was the first of the state's previously elected officials, not required to take the oath, who refused to sign it voluntarily.

In rejecting the oath, which the new Pechan Bill now demands from all teachers, Goulding said he viewed it as having "the superficial and unreal implication that we have only to close our minds to

Communism in order to save America." Such an implication he called "false and dangerous."

"I think each one of us must follow his own conscience," Goulding said. "Mine was not a snap decision. I have followed this trend toward regimentation, and I am unable to conform to this kind of pressure in the public schools."

Goulding said he would resign April 1, the deadline for state employees and teachers to sign.

Brownsville Dance Tonight

The Brownsville Citizens Committee for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields Jr. is sponsoring its first Spring Ball tonight (Friday) at the Empire Chateau, 70 Thatford Ave. (near Pitkin Ave.) Brooklyn, N. Y. There will be dancing to the tunes of Herb Morgan and his orchestra, and entertainment by the Harlem Dance Group.

Tomorrow Brooklyn
BORO PARK—ALP invites you to an Art Exhibition and Sale—March 28, 29 and 30. Varied Paintings, water colors, serigraphs, ceramics and sculptures. \$1 and up. Friday evening Gallery opens 8 p.m. Saturday and Sunday 2 p.m. to 12 p.m. at 4225-13th Ave., Brooklyn.

Sunday Manhattan
"TRAVEL IN SONG" tonight at 8:30 p.m. with Carol Nason, soprano and guest artists—folk and concert music, featuring a dramatic presentation of Negro Poetry 38 W. 88th St., New York City. Dancing—Contr. \$1.

ALP WEEKLY FORUM presents Maud Russell, returned from 26 years in China on "The Chinese and New China." 8:30 p.m. Sunday evening, March 30, 230 W. 88th St., Contr. 75c.
SUNDAY FORUM at Jefferson School presents an outstanding cultural event in the field of music—Shostakovich's Overture "Song of the Forest." Speaker: Sidney Finkelstein, who will analyze Shostakovich's music before and after Zhdanov's criticism. Sunday at 8 p.m. Refreshments. Fee \$1. Half price for students. 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C. WA 9-1800.

Brooklyn
ARTHUR KAHN, noted lecturer, will speak Sunday, March 30 at the Brighton Comm. Center, 3700 Coney Island Ave. Topic: "6 months around America."

Coming
CONCERT: The Balalaika Symphonic Orchestra, Alexander Kutin, conductor, 33 Male Chorus, Alexander Nichil, soloist, Saturday evening, April 3. Tickets \$1.20-\$1.50 and \$2.40 at box-office of the Mosque Theatre, Newark, New Jersey. Bambergers, Kreige.

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